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No. 7

COAL SITUATION IS CLEARING UP

Washington Hopes Climax in Anthracite Strike Will Be Reached Soon.

WON'T USE THE "BIG STICK"

Government Administration Leaders More Optimistic Than at Any Time Since Parleys Started—Illinois Operators Split.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The coal situation is going to be solved promptly. The climax in the anthracite coal strike will be reached within a week, it was stated at the White House.

Peace in the bituminous fields is hoped for by the administration without the necessity of drastic action by the government.

Administration leaders were more optimistic than at any time heretofore over successful results coming out of the conference of bituminous miners and operators at Cleveland. The vote of the policy committee of the United Mine Workers to proceed with negotiation of a wage agreement with the operators represented at Cleveland, despite the fact that they represent only about 20 per cent of the tonnage of the central competitive field, removed the biggest obstacle on the miners' side.

No Big Stick.

President Harding will not swing the big stick in the strike crisis. The President let it be known that, no matter what may develop in the coal and railroad strike situation, he will not make threats.

The President believes that the coal strike will soon be settled. Just what is going to develop in the railroad strike, he does not know, nor is he certain what course the government should pursue if the rail strike is made more effective.

But, whatever happens, Mr. Harding will not yield to appeals for forceful measures.

Men to Sign Scale.

President Lewis' prediction that 75 per cent of all bituminous tonnage now on strike would sign the scale and return to work within a week apparently cleared away fear in the minds of some union leaders over the position in which a settlement would leave the miners from the 80 per cent of tonnage not represented.

The administration, it was made clear, looks for a quick settlement of the anthracite strike irrespective of the bituminous results. There is not the obstinacy on the part of the anthracite operators that has characterized the majority in the bituminous fields, the White House pointed out.

A conference between anthracite miners and operators would have been in session, it was declared, but for the fact that some of the officers of the miners' union who must participate are engaged at Cleveland.

The administration, while disappointed that the anthracite conference is thus delayed, feels that the delay is justified by the progress now being made at Cleveland.

One government official declared that 40,000,000 tonnage outside the central competitive field was ready to sign, if the 40,000,000 represented at Cleveland reached an agreement. This outside tonnage is largely west of the Mississippi, with some in the untaxed districts of the Southwest.

Break in Ranks.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—Prediction that the Illinois coal mine strike will be called off August 15, and that coal will be hoisted at substantially the normal tonnage in this state before the end of next week, was circulated among Chicago coal men who have been kept reliably posted on peace conferences which have been in progress behind the scenes for the last three days.

Whether this prospective settlement will be due to a split of an important group of Illinois operators away from the "arbitration or a fight to the finish" attitude taken officially by the three operators' associations of the state in session here, or will be a separate agreement with Frank Farrington, representing the Illinois miners' union, could not be definitely ascertained.

The first indication of a break among operators affiliated with the Illinois associations came when it was announced at the sessions of the three operators' associations at the Great Northern hotel that the United Electric Coal company of Danville had thrown its tonnage, rated at between 800,000 and 1,000,000 tons a year, into the four-state wage conference at Cleveland.

Relief Offered.

Washington.—President Harding, in a telegram to Governor Thomas E. Campbell of Arizona, offered the assistance of the Federal Government to relieve hardships among passengers on Santa Fe trains marooned at junction points. The President declared it was the obligation of the Government to relieve persons "who thus are subjected shamefully to hardships."

TRUCE PARLEYS BROUGHT TO END

RAIL HEADS ARE AGREED, ON LEAVING CAPITAL AFTER CONFERENCE

Proposal To Re-Hire All Idle Shop Employees Pending Board Verdict On Seniority Issue Is Rejected—Fight to Finish In Prospect.

Washington.—Railroad Executives who have represented all their associates in negotiating with President Harding and railroad labor organization heads for a compromise settlement of the railroad strike left Washington, convinced that the present strike would be fought to a finish.

The executives further indicated, through an authorized spokesman, that they expected the government would not attempt further compromise in the situation and made public the text of their answer to President Harding's final settlement proposal.

Union leaders, however, declared that mediation and compromise efforts would be continued, with officials of four brotherhoods of train-service men acting as a committee to go between the striking shopcraft representatives on the one hand and the government or the railroads on the other.

Meanwhile, they withheld from publication the response of striking shopmen's chiefs to the President's settlement offers, and also a statement of the policy which other unions intended to pursue, although both had been prepared for the public.

There was no statement from the White House or from Administration sources as to any further course intended.

All heads of railroad labor organizations remained in Washington, agreeing to meet again. Officers of the four brotherhoods, members of which are not on strike, declared themselves to be a committee of mediation, endeavoring to deal with the government and railroad managements, in behalf of the eight unions which have ordered strikes.

T. Dewitt Cuyler, Chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, and a committee of Railroad Presidents, took the answer of the roads, which showed a divided attitude to the President. Then after both groups had left the White House, maintaining silence as to their purpose, the brotherhood chiefs conferred with rail executives and in that discussion there appeared a proposal to leave the whole seniority question to arbitration by an independent tribunal while the men went back to work. This proposition was refused, and Mr. Shepard declared it had not originated with brotherhood mediators.

MANIAC KILLS TWO AND SELF

Motive For Murder Is Mystery To Police—Victims Were Slayer's Friends

Frederick, Md.—Mystifying officers as to the possible motive, a triple tragedy in which Andrew Fritz, 25 years old, killed two men and ended his life, has thrown Fritztown, a hamlet 18 miles northeast of Frederick County, into frenzied excitement.

Fritz, who is a former service man, killed Samuel Bradford, 35, a laborer, on the county pike near Fritztown, leaving the body lying in the road. Then Fritz went to the home of Oliver Shepherd, 27, also a former service man, and after conversing with the family shot and killed Shepherd.

Rushing from the porch of the Shepherd home, Fritz headed for a nearby meadow, where he shot himself. His body was found by Sheriff James A. Jones and his deputies. A revolver lay beside the body.

The three men constantly were thrown into contact with each other and apparently were on the most amicable of terms, according to neighbors.

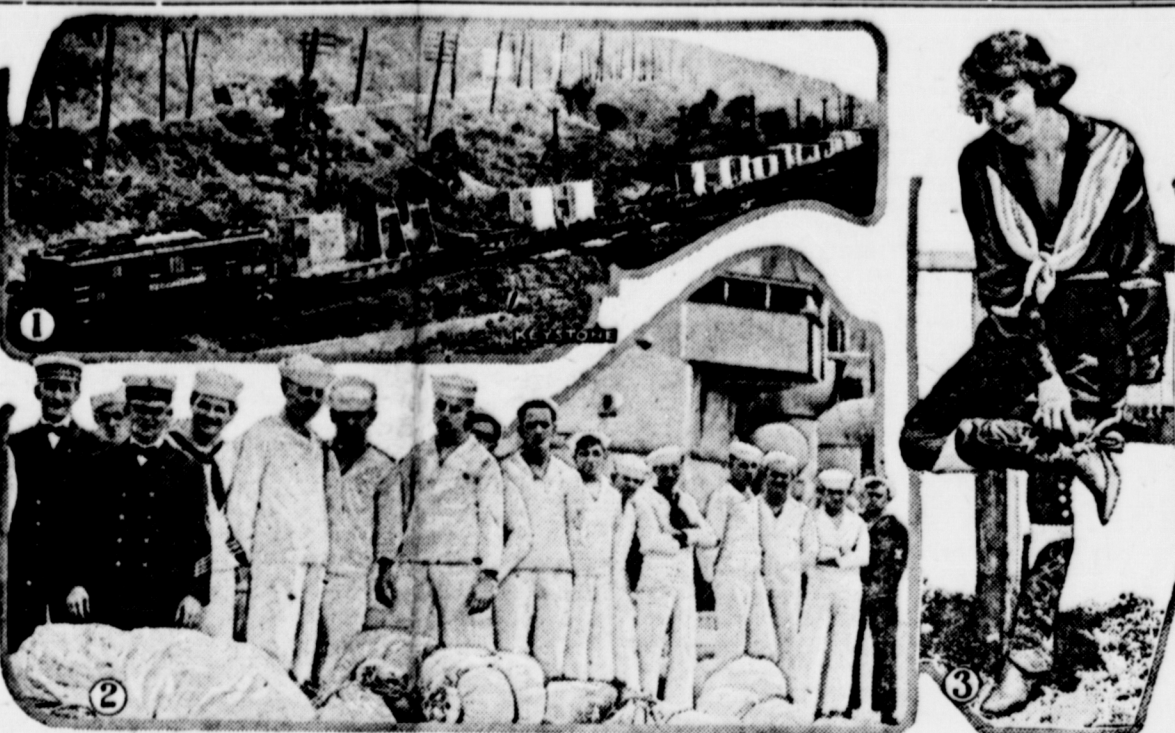
FIVE DIE AS YACHT SINKS

Three Missing After Explosion on Boat Carrying Twenty-One Passengers, at Miami Beach.

Miami, Fla., Aug. 14.—Explosion and fire sent the motor yacht Shirin, Miami to Nassau, to the bottom of Miami beach, with a known loss of five lives and three negro passengers reported missing. The cause of the explosion is not known. The boat carried 21 passengers when it left Miami, most of them negroes, and flames enveloped it so swiftly that there was little opportunity to get its boats down. The survivors were picked up after clinging to the wreckage for an hour.

Hospital Units Razed

Rockford, Ills.—Fire in the Camp Grant barracks was brought under control after eight units in the hospital area had been destroyed and 20 isolated buildings damaged. A number of soldiers were injured slightly when aiding firemen. Four soldiers who fell through a burning roof, escaped with minor injuries. Camp authorities declared the fire was of incendiary origin. The barracks, erected during the war, were built and equipped at a cost of more than \$1,000,000.



1—International Trade Special, from Pittsburgh, loaded with electrical equipment for Chilean state railways, the first train ever started by radio. 2—A draft of new men just arrived on board U. S. S. Wyoming at New York. 3—Mabel Strickland, winner of McAlpine trophy as world's champion cow girl, at Cheyenne Frontier Days.

The County Achievement Contest

The County Achievement Contest that has been worked out in Berea College and with the council of a number of outside agencies is now working in six counties with three others ready to start.

Many people were dubious about the idea taking in Eastern Kentucky, but the astounding thing is that more counties asked for entrance to the contest than could be accepted because of inadequate supervision. No program of action in Eastern Kentucky has ever been started that compares with this undertaking. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction says that it is the largest undertaking in Kentucky.

A county-wide campaign as an organized effort along numerous lines of social and economic progress is new, but the spirit of the endeavor is not new. Practically all of the major activities outlined in this contest are being promoted in one form or another in many of the counties of Eastern Kentucky, but this contest is an effort to organize and coordinate the entire work of a county for greater progress and efficiency.

No novel or fanciful project is being undertaken at the expense of the people, but practical projects leading to improved conditions are in the program.

All of the nine counties that have entered the contest have gone into a full investigation of it and understand the plans. In the first place, the proposition had to be placed before the Fiscal Court of each county and receive its endorsement before the county would be admitted. The endorsement of the county agent, county superintendent, health officer and a committee of ministers was necessary before a county was admitted to the contest. Mass meetings are being held in every county, and Jackson county is in the midst of a week's campaign, touching every district in the county, organizing committees to look after the local work of contest.

The teachers of all the counties in the contest have pledged their support.

The contest began August 1st and will close December 31, 1923, giving ample time for achievements to be made.

There must be a County Achievement Council composed of the County Chairman, Secretary and heads of the Nine major departments.

The contest is conducted on the percentage of progress basis and a total of 10,000 points may be earned by a county.

Below are the ten major departments of the contest:

1. School System, County Superintendent..... 2,000
2. Health and Sanitation—Health Officer..... 1,000
3. Agriculture and Livestock—County Agent.... 1,000
4. Community Clubs—County Agent..... 1,000
5. Junior Clubs—County Agent..... 1,000
6. Home Improvements—Committee of Ladies... 500
7. Newspaper and Magazine Cir.—Local Editor... 500
8. Churches and S. S.—Committee of Leaders.... 1,000
9. Roads and Public Bldgs—County Judge & Court 1,000
10. Cooperation—County Achievement Chairman . 1,000

The committees of inspection and judging shall be composed of disinterested people who are acquainted with their field and know what to judge and how to judge it.

We begin to publish the details of the contest in this issue of The Citizen.

COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM

2,000 Points

I. ATTENDANCE. (300)

1. Percent based on census—For each percent of the average attendance based on the census for the two school years, 1922-23 and 1923-24, three points will be given. To find the score or points add the percent of average attendance based on the census for the year 1922-23 and the percent of the average attendance for the year 1923-24; divide the sum by two and multiply the quotient by 3. This applies to county districts only. 300

II. TEACHERS (550)

1. Qualification of Teachers..... 250
 - a. Graduates of 8th grade only..... (0)
 - b. Grad. 8 grade plus 1 yr. high school..... (100)
 - c. Grad. 8 grade plus 2 yrs high school..... (150)
 - d. Grad. 8 grade plus 3 yrs. high school..... (200)
 - e. Grad. 8 grade plus 4 yr. high school..... (225)
 - f. Grad. 8 grade plus 1 yr. normal school..... (175)
 - g. Grad. 8 grade plus 2 yr. normal school..... (200)
 - h. Grad. 8 grade plus 3 yr. normal school..... (225)
 - i. Grad. 4 yr. std. H. S. plus 1 yr. N. S..... (250)
 - j. Grad. 4 yr. std. H. S. plus 2 yr. N. S..... (300)
 - k. Grad. 4 yr. std. H. S. plus 1 yr. college..... (225)
 - l. Grad. 4 yr. std. H. S. plus 2 yr. college..... (250)
 - m. Grad. 4 yr. std. H. S. plus 3 yr. college..... (300)
 - n. Grad. 4 yr. std. H. S. plus 4 yr. college..... (350)
 - o. Six weeks or more attendance at an approved summer school for years 1922-23 and 1923-24. (50)

Note.—In determining the score of the county for teacher qualifications, the procedure shall be as follows: For the year 1922-23 each teacher shall be scored according to the above schedule. The sum of all these scores for all teachers, divided by the num-

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World News

By J. R. Robertson, Professor of History and Political Science Berea College

France, in accordance with her threat, has begun to expel the Germans from Alsace. Thus far the number ordered to leave is fifteen hundred, including women and children. They are allowed to carry with them a certain amount of baggage, and to dispose of the remainder. Those selected for expulsion are mostly those who have been outspoken in their opposition to France. This is in the nature of a penalty for Germany's failure to fulfill her obligation in the matter of the reparations. In the London Conference the English prime minister has advocated a very substantial reduction in the amount of the payments to be made at present, and a substitution of payment in kind, for payment in money. France has not seen fit as yet to accept his suggestions—and so begins the penalty.

China has been the victim of the most destructive typhoon that she has ever experienced. The storm raged along the Eastern coast, going a considerable distance inland. Shipping was destroyed to a large extent, and as many of the people live in house boats the loss of life was great. A tidal wave followed the heavy wind and in places whole villages were washed away. In some cases large vessels were thrown onto the shore or into shallow water where they stuck in the sand. The loss of life has been estimated to reach high into the thousands. The storm so interfered with communication that only meager details have yet reached the world. Relief has been hurried to the stricken section as fast as possible, but a long time will be required for recovery. Presumably the greatest loss of life and property was among the poorer people.

The Soviet government of Russia has aroused the anger of the radical Socialists of Europe by an order for the execution of some forty or fifty who have been implicated in attempts to assassinate officials of the government. Protests against this execution have gone from Socialists in the U. S., also, and the inconsistency of the act has been pointed out. The plea made to Lenin and Trotsky to set the world an example seems to be unheeded, and the victims will likely pay for their deeds by their lives. It seems to be true that no matter how radical a government may be there are always some who are more radical still. Perhaps such attempts will have the effect of making the Soviet government more conservative, a tendency already noticed.

The United States is finding that the enforcement of its prohibition law is greatly hindered by bringing in of liquor from other countries. Secretary of State Hughes is seeking assistance from other countries in lightening this burden. England has been requested to cooperate, to prevent the exchange from English to American boats on the high seas of large supplies of liquor. England refuses on the ground that her authority ends when the three mile limit is passed. The U. S. may not, by international law, stop a vessel of English registry for cargos of liquor. Our only recourse is to capture it when it enters our ports, and this is uncertain, as a great deal is smuggled in. The matter is one of importance, and it is believed some way will be found when European countries come to see that the U. S. is in earnest on the matter.

Ireland has lost one of her most useful leaders in the death of Arthur Griffith, President of the Dail Eireann. In his earlier years he was interested in the Sinn Fein movement, but came to realize that there was more in the substance than in the form and so was most active in bringing about the agreement with England for the Free State. It is generally conceded that his contribution to the cause of Ireland lay in his fine mental grasp of the problems and methods of solution. His death was sudden and unexpected, being due to pneumonia which developed from an attack of bronchitis. Mr. Griffith was in the prime of life and was capable of a valuable service to

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MCKEE ROAD TO BE BUILT

Richmond, Ky.—The largest crowd that has attended a session of the Madison Fiscal Court in many years was present Monday morning when the court voted to accept state aid on the highway to McKee, Jackson county, and at the same time voted to recommend a road tax or bond issue for improvement of the other main highways in the county and for a citizens' committee to cooperate with the court in handling the road problems of the county.

This action was taken only after extended debate in the county court room Monday morning when the road question for Madison county was threshed out along every angle.

The Citizens' Committee, named by the court, met at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and voted for a 20c road tax for a period of five years, to be used for meeting state aid on every inter-county projects that shall be approved. A committee, composed of Messrs. Harvey Chenault, County Judge J. D. Goodloe and County Road Engineer J. G. Baxter, was named to draw up and formulate submission of the road tax question to the voters at the November election.

The members of the special Citizens' Committee, as named by the Fiscal Court to cooperate with them are, Messrs. M. C. Kellogg, R. E. Turley, John Gay, Harvey Chenault, R. M. Rowland, Arch Hamilton, Walter F. Park and Rice Woods.

The motion for the acceptance of the McKee road offer of the State Department was made by Magistrate Dave Smith of Berea. The motion was carried, but a lively argument ensued before it was put over, the main contention being that Madison county is at the present time short of funds and the available money from regular taxation should be used on repairing roads that have long been built and are in a bad state of preservation. But after the vote of the citizens' committee for a 20c road tax, the general feeling toward the McKee proposition was much better and the people were ready to endorse the project.

It is estimated that \$300,000 would be sufficient to take care of Madison county's part of all state-aid projects and that a 20c road tax for five years would amply meet the needs.

STRIKE SITUATION

The strike situation does not appear to be any nearer settlement than when it began. The Big Four brotherhoods have refused to accept any terms of mediation, and the railroads continue to refuse to make concessions. The engineers and firemen claim they are not striking out of sympathy, but because the rolling stock of the railroads is in too poor condition to continue operation. They also resent the employment of guards to protect the non-union workmen. The claim is that the government has no right to interfere by armed force with a labor and capital argument. The situation is very tense at Corbin, and the country will soon begin to suffer if relief is not given the coal fields.

RABBITS CHEWING TOBACCO

Tobacco will be higher this year as the rabbits have gone to chewing. They have cut a two-acre piece down four times for Ollie Cohown on the Roberts place.—Owenton Democrat.

Young men in love are adepts at concealing their state of mind—when no one else is around.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Prospect Considered Bright for Early Settlement of the Coal Miners' Strike.

PROPOSALS FOR COMPROMISE

President Harding's Final Suggestion for Ending Railway Strike Under Consideration—Brotherhood Men Are Restless—French Plans Concerning Germany Opposed by Other Allies.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

UNLESS the coal operators, the officials of the miners' union and the authorities in Washington are badly off in their guessing, the coal strike is almost over. The four-state conference called by President Lewis in Cleveland was considering favorably this agreement:

1. A "four state" basic contract, perhaps expanded to include northern West Virginia, under which the old wages and working conditions in the contract which expired last March 31 will be continued until next April 1.

2. A fact finding body to be set up under approval or by appointment of President Harding to find out what is the matter with the coal industry and what can be done to straighten it out.

Definite action is being delayed in hope that the Illinois and Indiana operators will change their minds and participate. Hitherto the operators have sought to break away from the idea of a central competitive district on which the miners insist. By getting some producers from each of the four states into the agreement, irrespective of how small a minority of production they may represent, the United Mine Workers argue they carry their contention by getting a settlement on a four state basis. But the contract will be binding only upon those who sign up, and Illinois, which produces about twice as much as any other state in the central field, will have only a few individual signers, the big associations standing pat on their own proposals. However, the theory most generally expressed at the conference was that once mines in the East begin to open up, there will be a rush on the part of Illinois and Indiana producers to sign up.

In Washington the government officials were predicting the early settlement of the bituminous strike through the adoption of a compromise agreement embracing these features:

Restoration of last year's wage scale until next March, with continuation of the check-off system.

Creation of a coal commission to investigate the situation and to recommend a new agreement.

Postponement of further controversy until next spring, by which time the proposed investigation will be completed.

It was reported that President A. M. Ogle of the National Coal association was favorable to this plan and that Senator McKinley had advised that the Illinois operators were inclined to enter such an agreement.

Governor McCray's effort to reopen Indiana mines under military guard proved more of a gesture than an accomplishment. Very little coal was produced during the week and most of the men employed deserted, fearing for their lives. The governor intimated that if all other plans for averting a fuel famine in the state failed, convict labor would be employed to get out coal under martial law. On the other hand, the impeachment of McCray for sending troops into the coal field was demanded by a mass meeting of strikers and union labor men at Terre Haute.

It was the general belief that if present negotiations fail to end the strike, President Harding will seize the mines and operate them under guard of federal troops. That he might await the sanction of congress for such a course was indicated by the fact that he suggested to the Republican leaders of the house the desirability of maintaining full membership attendance when the house should reassemble this week, instead of the taking of the usual three-day recess. Democratic Leader Garrett wired all Democratic members to be in their seats Tuesday, but the Republican leaders took no such action.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S desire for congressional help applies equally to the railroad strike, which if anything is becoming more serious. His latest and, in his own words, last suggestion for peaceful settlement of this controversy was that the shopmen return to work and that both sides submit the question of seniority to the railroad labor board. This was instantly rejected, informally, by the leaders of the shop crafts, who called for a general conference of all the railroad labor organizations in Washington on Friday, to consider a formal reply and to adopt measures to make the strike more effective. Mr. Jewell said the answer to the President might not be ready for several days.

The shopmen are trying in various ways to obtain the active support of the brotherhoods, and in a measure are getting it. Engineers, firemen and trainmen are ordered by their chiefs to take no chances with defective equipment. Despite the denials of railway officials, the union leaders declare that engines and cars are deteriorating rapidly, and more than in

minate that this is the cause of recent bad wrecks.

Another serious threat by the brotherhoods developed from a clash in Joliet, Ill., between strikers and a sheriff's posse, in which a striker and a railway detective were killed and the sheriff dangerously wounded. State troops from Chicago were hurried to the scene and some of them, being stoned from ambush, fired at their tormentors. Brotherhood men on the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern railroad to the number of 1,300 promptly quit work, saying their lives were endangered by the bullets of the troopers. Their action was approved by the brotherhood heads and President Stone of the engineers said: "There will be 100 such cases soon if conditions are not changed. We are not going to have our men shot up or beaten up or threatened by armed guards at railroad shops and yards. When the men cannot go to work without having irresponsible armed guards endangering their lives, they may go home and stay there until the condition is removed."

If these remarks were aimed at the private forces of guards maintained by railways they may be to some extent justified. If Stone meant to imply that brotherhood men are abused by state troops, in Illinois or elsewhere, the best information obtainable is that his implication is false.

CHICAGO'S street cars and elevated trains were running again Monday after the six-day strike which cost the employees and companies some \$1,200,000 and the business industries of the city many millions more. The compromise reached provides for a reduction of 12½ per cent in wages.

SEVERAL important changes were made in the McCumber tariff bill by the senate last week. After listening to charges by Senator Smoot that American sugar refiners, who control the bulk of the Cuban sugar production, are trying to destroy American producers, the senate adopted his amendment by which the duty is raised to 2.30 cents a pound on full duty sugar, and to 1.84 cents on Cuban sugars. The McCumber bill rates were 2 cents and 1.66 cents, respectively. At the demand of the agricultural spokesmen, the senators almost unanimously voted to restore potash to the free list. Next the senate, despite the arguments of western agriculturists, voted to keep hides on the free list and placed in the duty-free column boots and shoes, leather of cattle hides, harness and saddlery and gloves of cattle hides. The duty on satchels, belts and boxes and cases of leather was made 30 per cent instead of 40, as in the McCumber bill.

IN THE Ohio primaries the Republicans nominated Carl A. Thompson, choice of the Harding administration and the Anti-Saloon league, for governor. The Democratic nominee is A. V. Donahey of New Philadelphia.

Democrats of Arkansas renominated Governor McRae, who was supported by organized labor and the Ku Klux Klan, defeating Judge Toney. In Alabama Judge W. W. Brandon won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination by a large majority.

TO THE allied premiers and other statesmen assembled in London, Premier Poincare submitted France's plan to compel Germany to pay reparations or to get the money from the country in other ways. He declared France was in a desperate financial condition, and threatened to act alone against Germany if the allies failed to support her just claims. Poincare's demands, briefly, were for control of the following: First, licenses of exports; second, financial exploitations of mines; third, state forests; fourth, participation in German industrial companies.

Lloyd George, with the support of the Belgians, Italians and Japanese, forced the submission of the French plan to a committee of experts, saying: "It is all a question of the method of getting everything from Germany, whether the method bring trouble or cash, and every sanction should be submitted to a test."

THE experts fulfilled expectations by rejecting the French propositions, all but the French members being agreed in opposition to them on every major point. The situation became so acute that both the British and French cabinets were called together, and each gave full support to the stand taken by its premier. As neither side showed any signs of yielding, it appeared as if the entente were soon to break up, leaving France isolated. The British position may be summarized thus: Germany is unable to pay; she is ruined, and an effort to squeeze large sums from her would merely add to her difficulties without profiting the allies and, besides, would delay the economic reconstruction of Europe.

The French contention is that Germany still is economically powerful and able to pay a great deal, but that partly by design and partly by circumstances, she has assumed an appearance of weakness which in fact does not exist. Poincare is willing to grant Germany a brief moratorium to see whether she is willing to promote financial reforms and apply productive measures that would yield some money for reparations. But he has no confidence in the good faith of Germany.

IRISH rebels, still on the run, are doing as much damage as they can. Before abandoning Queenstown they set that city afire, blew up a railroad bridge and blocked the entrance to

FOURTH ANNUAL AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION

Department of Kentucky

August 28, 29 and 30, 1922

Glasgow, Kentucky

Dear Legionnaires:

The American Legion Department of Kentucky will hold its annual state convention at Glasgow, Ky., August 28, 29 and 30, 1922.

An added and attractive feature is a memorial service to be held at Mammoth Cave, August 30. Representatives of national reputation, from all parts of the United States, will be present and take part in this service. Among those invited man yof whom have accepted the invitation, are President Harding, General Pershing, Governor Morrow, and United States Senators and Representatives. — National Commander and National Adjutant of the American Legion, and many others of national importance. The desire prevails to make the memorial service a national, as well as a state affair, and, with this end in view, the residents of the hospitable city of Glasgow, Ky., supplemented by the management of Mammoth Cave (one of the world's wonders), will unite with the people of Kentucky in making this an occasion upon which to pay homage and special tribute to those heroes who demonstrated the superior patriotism of the American soldier, who, as developed by the world war, is an everlasting monument to the valor, chivalry and patriotism of the true American.

Acts of heroism, which so brilliantly illuminate the annals, not only of this, but all wars in which the American has engaged, have been shared alike, by our soldier boys, forcing a generous enemy to applaud deeds of self-sacrifice and patriotic devotion. In all the world's history, there is nothing that surpasses it.

There is now left, naught but memories of those heroes, who suffered and died, and the great lesson of patriotism will thus remain, for future generations, until the curtain of life's drama is drawn for time and eternity. Until then, we may look to Mammoth Cave and its memorial, as one, among the many Meccas, toward which, All Americans should turn for patriotic inspiration.

The programme of entertainment is quite attractive and will prove instructive and interesting to all. Among its leading features, may be mentioned a reproduction, in pictures of the troops in action; a radio outfit; a big basket picnic and dance; and last, but not least, the Great Memorial Service.

Let it be remembered and impressed upon all, that accommodations and hospital entertainment for all, while at Glasgow and Mammoth Cave, will be all that could be desired. No city or county in this state can boast of more cordial and patriotic people than Glasgow and Barren county, Kentucky, and you will never regret your visit. Come Legionnaires, you will be thrice welcome.

Reduced round-trip rates have been authorized by the Southeastern Passenger Association from all points in Kentucky, also Cincinnati, O., and Jellico, Tenn., for the convention at Glasgow, Ky., on the round-trip identification plan. Legionnaires will please secure certificates from the Adjutants of their Posts, and these should be presented to railroad ticket agents, who will

Cork harbor by sinking barges in the narrow channel. They thus hoped to head off the attack of the nationals on Cork, to which they retreated. The Free Staters, however, landed at several points and the fight for Cork was under way at last reports. The irregulars also seriously interrupted cable communication between America and Europe by seizing the Irish coast landing places of ten of the seventeen lines between the continents. It was feared they would destroy these plants.

Joseph O'Sullivan and Reginald Dunn, the murderers of Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, were hanged in London, all pleas in their behalf having been denied by the English courts and officials.

PORTUGAL is having a general strike caused by the rising prices of food. Martial law has been declared, constitutional guarantee suspended, and the government has moved to Fort Cascaes.

AMONG the train wrecks mentioned in the discussion of the shopmen's strike, the worst was near St. Louis, Mo., when a steel coach passenger train on the Missouri Pacific, running past the block signals, collided with the rear of a local train. Thirty-seven persons were killed and 138 injured.

LATER reports from Swatow, on the China coast, show that the typhoon which struck that city recently was one of the worst in history. Estimates of the number of dead have risen from 5,000 to 50,000, and it is said fully 100,000 are homeless.

sell them round-trip tickets at one and one-half fare—dates of sale, August 24 to 30, inclusive; validation dates at Glasgow, August 28 to September 5; final limit September 5, 1922.

Any information desired regarding rates, cost of trip, etc., will be cheerfully furnished by anyone of the representatives of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, whose names appear below:

F. D. Bush, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.; A. J. Anzer, C. P. A., Cincinnati, O.; F. B. Carr, Gen. Agt., Lexington, Ky.; W. H. Harrison, T. P. A., Lexington, Ky.; D. S. Chandler, D. P. A., Knoxville, Tenn.; M. H. York, T. P. A., Knoxville, Tenn.; Wm. Bryan, T. P. A., Russellville, Ky.; J. H. Milliken, D. P. A., Louisville, Ky.; H. L. Raser, T. P. A., Louisville, Ky.; E. G. Jones, C. P. A., Louisville, Ky.; R. C. Wallis, D. P. A., Nashville, Tenn.; W. H. Mustaine, T. P. A., Nashville, Tenn.; D. C. McGehee, T. P. A., Evansville, Ind.

GOVERNMENT TO ERECT HEAD- STONES AT GRAVES OF SOLDIERS DEAD

The American Legion has received forms from the Government for the erection of headstones for soldiers and marines who died or were killed during the World War.

The Government bears the entire expenses. All that is asked is that you bring to E. G. Walker's store on Main street the discharge from the service.

The American Legion is anxious to have all graves marked with this particular kind of grave stone so it may be able to care for the graves. Description of Headstones of World War Veterans

American white marble, 42 inches long, 4 inches thick, 13 inches wide thruout. Each stone is to have a circle 2½ inches in diameter on the front face, near the top. An emblem of religious faith will be cut in each of these circles. These emblems will be either a Latin Cross, or the Star of David (six pointed star). The Star of David will be shown in the circle for soldiers of the Hebrew faith. The inscription to consist of the full name of the soldier with the state from which he came, his rank, regiment and division, also date of death to be cut on the face of the stone.

Note.—The division in which the soldier served should be furnished. Applicant should furnish the name of the state from which the soldier came.

Unless the applicant states his desire that the Star of David be cut

AGAIN I SAY

That we do not cobble shoes. We have the best equipment coupled with our experience and workmanship which terms us as mechanics NOT COBBLERS.

Compare our work with that of others and you will agree with us in this: "It's not so much how much you pay, it's what you get for what you pay."

First class work for those who care.

See **THOMA**

Short Street

Berea, Kentucky

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost. Wards for Men and for Women. Sun-Parlor, Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye, Nose and Ear GENERAL PRACTICE

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

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HARLAN DUDLEY, M.D., Physician
PEARL B. HOEVE, M.D., Physician
MISS ELIZABETH L. LEWIS, R. N., Superintendent
MISS LALLA ROBINSON, R. N., Head Nurse

CHANGE IN RATES

Rates for board and room of private patients will be \$15 to \$25 per week; \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day. The rates for patients cared for in the wards \$1.50 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

All Born Somewhere. "Papa, where were you born?" Willie asked his father one evening. "In Manchester, darling." "Where was mamma born?" "In London, darling." "Where was I born?" "In Leeds, dearest." "Queer how we three people came together, isn't it?"

A CLASH OF WITS

An Irish Joker entered a shop and asked for a yard of milk. The shopkeeper was ready for him; he dipped his finger in the measure and drew a line of milk three feet long on the counter. "There ye are," he said. Pat was rather taken aback at this, but recovering from his surprise he asked, "How much is it?" "Eight pence," said the shopkeeper. "All right," said Pat cheerfully. "Toll it up an' O'll take it."

Something in This.

Sailor—The navy's got it all over the army when it comes to speed. Soldier—The devil it has! How do you make that out? Sailor—The navy is always ready to move at a moment's notice. Soldier—Well, what of that? Isn't? Sailor—And it takes Weeks to set the army in motion.



MEN ARE SUCH MEAN THINGS. Ethel—I see a man suggests that one side of the street cars be reserved for women. Marie—Does he mean the seats on one side or the straps?

Musings of a Motor Cop. She struck a match in careless way. "I'll smoke a bit," said she. The price of gas went up that day. So did Hortense Magee.

Note these New Prices on U.S. Tires

ON July 29, 1922, the lowest prices ever quoted on U.S. Passenger Car Tires went into effect—Royal Cords included. These new prices should give confidence to dealers and car-owners that no lower basis of quality tire prices will prevail.

Bear in mind that these prices apply to the most complete line of quality tires in the world. Remember, too—as you read the following table—that U. S. quality has been positively maintained.

SIZES	Royal Cord	Nobby	FABRIC Chain	Usco	Plain
30 x 3 1/2 Cl.	—	\$12.55	\$11.40	\$9.75	\$9.25
30 x 3 1/2 "	\$14.65	15.60	13.00	10.65	—
31 x 4 "	—	23.00	21.35	18.65	—
30 x 3 1/2 SS.	14.65	—	—	—	—
32 x 3 1/2 "	22.95	20.45	16.90	15.70	—
31 x 4 "	26.45	—	—	—	—
32 x 4 "	29.15	24.35	22.45	20.85	—
33 x 4 "	30.05	25.55	23.65	21.95	—
34 x 4 "	30.85	26.05	24.15	22.40	—
32 x 4 1/2 "	37.70	31.95	30.05	—	—
33 x 4 1/2 "	38.55	33.00	31.05	—	—
34 x 4 1/2 "	39.50	34.00	32.05	—	—
35 x 4 1/2 "	40.70	35.65	33.55	—	—
36 x 4 1/2 "	41.55	36.15	34.00	—	—
33 x 5 "	46.95	—	—	—	—
35 x 5 "	49.30	43.20	39.30	—	—
37 x 5 "	51.85	45.25	41.70	—	—

Federal Excise Tax on the above has been absorbed by the manufacturer

The dealer with a full line of U. S. Tires at these new prices can serve you better than you have ever been served before in the history of the automobile.

If there ever was any fancied advantage in shopping around for tires it disappeared on July 29, 1922.

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USCO
FABRIC
\$10 65**
**30 x 3 1/2 Clincher
and Straight Side
Royal Cord \$14 65**

United States Tires
United States Rubber Company

Where You
Can Buy
U. S. Tires

BOONE TAVERN GARAGE
BEREA, KENTUCKY



Erskine Dale Pioneer

by John Fox, Jr.

Illustrated by R.H. Livingstone

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SYNOPSIS

CHAPTER I.—To the Kentucky wilderness outpost commanded by Jerome Sanders, in the time immediately preceding the Revolution, comes a white boy fleeing from a tribe of Shawnees by whom he had been captured and adopted as a son of the chief, Kah-too. He is given shelter and attracts the favorable attention of Dave Yandell, a leader among the settlers.

CHAPTER II.—The boy warns his new friends of the coming of a Shawnee war party. The fort is attacked, and only saved by the timely appearance of a party of Virginians. The leader of these is fatally wounded, but in his dying moments recognizes the fugitive youth as his son.

CHAPTER III.—At Red Oaks, plantation on the James river, Virginia, Colonel Dale's home, the boy appears with a message for the Colonel, who after reading it introduces the bearer to his daughter Barbara as her cousin, Erskine Dale.

CHAPTER IV.—Erskine meets two other cousins, Harry Dale and Hugh Willoughby.

CHAPTER V.—Dueling rapier on a wall at Red Oaks attracts Erskine's attention. He takes his first fencing lesson from Hugh. Dave Yandell, at Williamsburg on business, visits Red Oaks.

CHAPTER VI.—At the county fair at Williamsburg Erskine meets a youth, Dane Grey, and there at once arises a distinct antagonism between them. Grey, in liquor, insults Erskine, and the latter, for the moment, all Indian, draws his knife. Yandell disarms him. Ashamed of his conduct in the affair with Grey, Erskine leaves Red Oaks that night, to return to the wilderness. Yandell, with Harry and Hugh, who have been permitted to visit the Sanders fort, overtake him. At the plantation the boy had left a note in which he gave the property, which is his as the son of Colonel Dale's older brother, to Barbara.

CHAPTER VII.—The party is met by three Shawnees, who bring news to Erskine (whose Indian name is White Arrow) that his foster father, Kah-too, is dying and desires him to come to the tribe and become its chief. After a brief visit to the fort Erskine goes to the tribe. He finds there a white woman and her half-breed daughter, Early Morn, and saves the woman from death. He tells Kah-too he is with the Americans against the British. An enemy, Crooked Lightning, overhears him.

Dressed as an Indian, Erskine rode forth next morning with a wampum belt and a talk for the council north where the British were to meet Shawnee, Iroquois and Algonquin, and urge them to enter the great war that was

just breaking forth. There was open and angry protest against sending so young a lad on so great a mission, but the old chief haughtily brushed it aside.

"He is young but his feet are swift, his arm is strong, his heart good, and his head is old. He speaks the tongue of the paleface. Besides, he is my son."

One question the boy asked as he made ready:

"The white woman must not be burned while I am gone?"

"No," promised the old chief. And so White Arrow rode forth. Four days he rode through the north woods, and on the fifth he strode through the streets of a town that was yet filled with great forest trees: a town at which he had spent three winters when the game was scarce and the tribe had moved north for food. He lodged with no chief, but slept in the woods with his feet to the fire. The next night he slipped to the house of the old priest, Father Andre, who had taught him some religion and a little French, and the old man welcomed him as a son, though he noted sadly his Indian dress and was distressed when he heard the lad's mission. He was quickly relieved.

"I am no royalist," he said.

"Nor am I," said Erskine. "I came because Kah-too, who seemed nigh to death, begged me to come. I am only a messenger and I shall speak his talk; but my heart is with the Americans and I shall fight with them." The old priest put his fingers to his lips:

"Sh—h—h! It is not wise. Are you not known?"

Erskine hesitated.

Earlier that morning he had seen three officers riding in. Following was a youth not in uniform, though he carried a sword. On the contrary, he was dressed like an English dandy, and then he found himself face to face with Dane Grey. With no sign of recognition the boy had met his eyes squarely and passed on.

"There is but one man who does know me and he did not recognize me. His name is Dane Grey. I am wondering what he is doing here. Can you find out for me and let me know?" The old priest nodded and Erskine slipped back to the woods.

At sunrise the great council began. On his way Erskine met Grey, who apparently was leaving with a band of traders for Detroit. Again Erskine met his eyes and this time Grey smiled:

"Aren't you White Arrow?" Somehow the tone with which he spoke the name was an insult.

"Yes."

"Then it's true. We heard that you had left your friends at the fort and become an Indian again."

"Yes?"

"So you are not only going to fight

swung himself up, and in a hall of arrows and bullets swept out of sight.

CHAPTER IX.

The sound of pursuit soon died away, but Erskine kept firefly at his best, for he knew that Crooked Lightning would be quick and fast on his trail. He guessed, too, that Crooked Lightning had already told the tribe what he had just told the council, and that he and the prophet had already made all use of the boy's threat to Kah-too in the Shawnee town. He knew even that it might cost him his life if he went back there, and once or twice he started to turn through the wilderness and go back to the fort. It was the thought of the white woman who was to be burned that kept him going and sent him openly and fearlessly into the town. He knew from the sullen looks that met him, from the fear in the faces of his foster-mother and the white woman who peered blindly from her lodge, and from the triumphant leer of the prophet that his every suspicion was true, but all the more leisurely did he swing from his horse, all the more haughtily stalk to Kah-too's tent. And the old chief looked very grave when the lad told the story of the council and all that he had said and done.

"The people are angry. They say you are a traitor and a spy. They say



"The People Are Angry. They Say You Are a Traitor and a Spy."

you must die. And I cannot help you. I am too old and the prophet is too strong."

"And the white woman?"

"She will not burn. Some fur traders have been here. The white chief McGee sent me a wampum belt and a talk. His messenger brought much fire-water and he gave me that"—he pointed to a silver-mounted rifle—"and I promised that she should live. But I cannot help you." Erskine thought quickly. He laid his rifle down, stepped slowly outside, and stretched his arms with a yawn. Then still leisurely he moved toward his horse as though to take care of it. But the braves were too keen and watchful and they were not fooled by the fact that he had left his rifle behind. Before he was close enough to leap for firefly's back, three bucks darted from behind a lodge and threw themselves upon him. In a moment he was face down on the ground, his hands were tied behind his back, and when turned over he looked up into the grinning face of Black Wolf, who with the help of another brave dragged him to a lodge and roughly threw him within, and left him alone.

On the way he saw his foster-mother's eyes flashing indignantly, saw the girl Early Morn indignantly telling her mother what was going on, and the

white woman's face was wet with tears. He turned over so that he could look through the tent-flaps. Two bucks were driving a stake in the center of the space around which the lodges were ringed. Two more were bringing fagots of wood and it was plain what was going to become of him. His foster-mother, who was fiercely haranguing one of the chiefs, turned angrily into Kah-too's lodge and he could see the white woman rocking her body and wringing her hands. Then the old chief appeared and lifted his hands.

"Crooked Lightning will be very angry. The prisoner is his—not yours. It is for him to say what the punishment shall be—not for you. Wait for him! Hold a council and if you decide against him, though he is my son—he shall die." For a moment the preparations ceased and all turned to the prophet, who had appeared before his lodge.

"Kah-too is right," he said. "The Great Spirit will not approve if White Arrow die except by the will of the council—and Crooked Lightning will be angry." There was a chorus of protesting grunts, but the preparations ceased. The boy could feel the malevolence in the prophet's tone and he knew that the impostor wanted to curry further favor with Crooked Lightning and not rob him of the joy of watching his victim's torture. So the braves went back to their fire-water, and soon the boy's foster-mother brought him something to eat, but she could say nothing for Black Wolf had appointed himself sentinel and sat, rifle in hand, at the door of the lodge.

Night came on. The drinking be-

came more furious and once Erskine saw a pale-brown arm thrust from behind the lodge and place a jug at the feet of Black Wolf, who grunted and drank deep. One by one the braves went to drunken sleep about the fire. The fire died down and by the last flickering flame the lad saw Black Wolf's chin sinking sleepily to his chest. There was the slightest rustle behind the tent. He felt something groping for his hands and feet, felt the point of a knife graze the skin of his wrist and ankles—felt the things loosen and drop apart. Noiselessly, inch by inch, he crept to the wall of the tent, which was carefully lifted for him. Outside he rose and waited. Like a shadow the girl Early Morn stole before him and like a shadow he followed. In a few minutes they were by the river-bank, away from the town. The moon rose, and from the shadow of a beech the white woman stepped forth with his rifle and powder-horn and bullet-pouch and some food. She pointed to his horse a little farther down. He looked long and silently into the Indian girl's eyes and took the white woman's shaking hand. Once he looked back. The Indian girl was stoic as stone. A bar of moon-light showed the white woman's face wet with tears.

Again Dave Yandell from a watch-tower saw a topknot rise above a patch of cane, now leafless and winter-bitten—saw a hand lifted high above it with a palm of peace toward him. And again an Indian youth emerged, this time leading a black horse with a drooping head. Both came painfully on, staggering, it seemed, from wounds or weakness, and Dave sprang from the tower and rushed with others to the gate. He knew the horse and there was dread in his heart. Perhaps the approaching Indian had slain the boy, had stolen the horse, and was innocently coming there for food. Well, he thought grimly, revenge would be swift. Still, fearing some trick, he would let no one outside, but himself stood waiting with the gate a little ajar. So gaunt were boy and beast that it was plain that both were starving. The boy's face was torn with blisters and pinched with hunger and cold, but a faint smile came from it.

"Don't you know me, Dave?" he asked, weakly.

"My God! It's White Arrow!"

(To be continued)

THE INS AND OUTS OF IT

Small Rebecca was proud of her father's rank as a first lieutenant, and grew quite indignant when a neighbor boy called him "Captain."

"I'll have you understand that my daddy is not a captain," she said, "he is a lieutenant."

"Oh, it doesn't matter," replied the boy, "he's an officer."

"He is not an officer," she protested.

"Yes, dear, a lieutenant is an officer," interrupted her mother.

"Well," persisted Rebecca, still determined to maintain her father's dignity at all cost, "he's not much of an officer, anyway."

The Cashier.

A young woman went to call on a lady who had entertained her. The latter's five-year-old daughter, who was playing on the lawn, said: "Mamma isn't at home."

"I am sorry," replied the young woman, "for I have come to pay my party call."

"Oh, I'll take the money," said the child promptly.



MAKING A DAY OF IT

Bird Sport—Go on home "Owley, old boy, you don't want to make a day of it."

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Here is your opportunity to insure against embarrassing errors in spelling, pronunciation and poor choice of words. Know the meaning of puzzling war terms. Increase your efficiency, which results in power and success.

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NOTHING IS DONE TO HELP ALASKA

CONGRESS HAS BEEN DEAF, SO FAR, TO THE ARGUMENTS OF GOVERNOR BONE.

SELFISH BUREAUS PREVENT

Liberalized Laws and Concentration of Authority and Responsibility Are Requisite to the Successful Opening Up of the Great Territory.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY

Washington.—It looks now as if Alaska would go along in the same old way. When Scott C. Bone, an Indiana man, governor of the territory, left here last April after having put in many weeks arguing Alaska's case, he carried with him assurances from both the executive department and the legislative department that before midsummer the territory would receive proper attention. Governor Bone now knows that not a thing has been done in the way of simplifying the territorial government and that there is small prospect of anything being done during the present calendar year. Indeed, there is not much likelihood that anything worth while will be done for the territory during the life of the present congress.

What Governor Bone wants, and he is of course speaking for the inhabitants of Alaska, is liberalized laws for the territory, more flexible rules and regulations under such laws, with a concentration of authority and responsibility and an administration coordinated and brought closer home. First of all, the governor would like to see a consolidation of the some thirty federal bureaus that deal with Alaska under one department head here at Washington. Such a consolidation he feels would be a logical initial step toward the ends desired. In attempting to take this forward step the administration was confronted with the disinclination of any bureau that has a hand in administering the affairs of Alaska to surrender its authority. This is the same spirit of selfishness the administration encountered when it undertook a general rearrangement of the administrative branches of the government.

Wants Alaska Opened Up.

Governor Bone is ambitious to open up Alaska during his term of office. He realizes that this cannot be done successfully unless the present chaotic system of territorial government is set aside, and modern methods substituted for it. The construction of the government railroad from the coast into the interior, from Seward to Fairbanks, a project that is now approaching completion, should, Governor Bone feels, mark an epoch in Alaska's history. The governor feels that coincident with the completion of this road, Alaska's natural resources should be unlocked, not to be squandered but to be developed under wise regulations for the benefit of the people of the United States.

Governor Bone intends to keep up the fight for a co-ordinated and simplified system of government for the territory, for more liberal mining and land laws, for a colonization plan to be worked out in conjunction with the operation of the government railroad, for improved transportation facilities, for more liberal mail subsidies and for an appropriation, for the construction of an administration and executive building in Juneau. He is planning to come back to Washington early in the fall armed with additional arguments in support of his program.

Wood and the Philippines.

The Harding administration has, of course, decided that Philippine independence must wait. Having reached that decision, the administration looks to Leonard Wood, the governor general of the islands, to handle things in his own way. All the reports from Manila indicate that the governor general is making an excellent record. But his stay in the islands is to be temporary—the understanding now is that he will enter on his duties as dean of the University of Pennsylvania next spring—and it is admitted here that the things he has accomplished as governor general may not all last after he comes away.

The Philippine parliamentary mission which came over to plead for immediate independence for the islands is still in this country. It announces that the campaign for independence will be maintained here at Washington and that another parliamentary mission may be expected early in 1923.

Porto Rico, which has been on the warpath most of the time since the Harding administration came in, is, according to the latest reports from the island, in a better frame of mind. The native population that took exception to the appointment of E. Morn Rely of Kansas City as governor is becoming reconciled to the Kansas politician. Some of the governor's official acts that were questioned here recently have been upheld by the Porto Rican courts, and it now seems probable that Governor Rely will stay on the job. There is at all times a good deal of agitation in the island in favor of local self-government, but obviously that is a long way off.

More Needs of Agriculture.

The congressional joint commission on agricultural inquiry says there should be immediate further reduction in transportation rates applicable to farm products. The committee makes thirty-one recom-

mendations, over a wide field, including advocacy of a treaty with Canada looking toward the improvement of the St. Lawrence river, complete standardization of freight equipment, and a uniform basis for taxing motor trucks to represent a reasonable proportion of the cost of highway construction.

Among the findings and recommendations made by the commission are the following:

That the transportation rates on many commodities, more especially the products of agriculture, bear a disproportionate relation to the prices of such commodities; that there should be immediate reductions in transportation rates applied to farm products and other basic commodities; and that reductions in rates upon the articles of higher value, or upon tonnage moving upon so-called "class rates," are not warranted, while the rates upon agricultural products and other basic commodities remain at their existing levels.

That the pyramided per cent advances in rates which have been authorized by the Interstate Commerce commission or made by the United States railroad administration caused the dislocation of long-standing rate relationships between rates upon agricultural and industrial products between competitive sections of the country; that the railroads and the public rate making bodies should seek to readjust rates of the country so as to preserve so far as practicable the general relationship of rates existing prior to 1918, with due regard to present and future changes in economic conditions.

Regional Agencies Wanted.

That regional agencies of the Interstate Commerce commission be established, whose duty it shall be to consider and adjudicate questions of regional application and to co-operate with the state commissions with a view to minimizing conflicts between state and federal regulations as to facilities and practices.

In view of the conclusion of the international joint commission, the commission recommends that the government enter into immediate negotiations with the Dominion of Canada for the conclusion of a treaty for the improvement of the St. Lawrence river, through a commission directed to make the further study suggested by the international joint commission, and authorized to proceed with the work if its plans, including a plan of financing shall be approved by congress and the Dominion of Canada.

Complete standardization as rapidly as possible of all freight equipment except with respect to cubical and weight carrying capacity.

The unification and joint operation of facilities at terminals wherever such unification and joint operation will result in economy and better service.

Prompt consideration and adoption of a comprehensive plan for central control and distribution of freight cars.

That the several states co-operate in effecting a uniform basis for taxing motor trucks and other motor vehicles, which shall fairly represent the reasonable proportion of the cost of highway construction and maintenance, chargeable to such vehicles.

That a study be made of postal rates with a view of a readjustment of charges, and the removal of present rate inconsistencies.

As to Aid for Shipping.

The commission makes no recommendation with respect to government aid to American shipping, but if government aid is given to American shipping, it ought to be given in such a way that the amount of such aid may be definitely known, and should be limited to such aid as will fairly represent the difference in capital and operating cost required by higher American standards, and more burdensome navigation regulations, compared with foreign capital, and operating costs and foreign navigation regulations.

The joint commission on congressional inquiry has been at work for about a year and a half and has from time to time submitted reports that go to the heart of the agricultural interest. It is too much to expect, however, that any considerable number of the commission's recommendations will be enacted into law or will be carried out by governmental tribunals that have authority to proceed under existing law. The Interstate Commerce commission, for instance, is not likely to grant any further reduction on farm products in the immediate future.

Favorite Remarks.

"Hold your tongue," said the shoe.

"Lead others," said the chain.

"Be self-supporting," said the suspenders.

"Always keep cool," says the refrigerator.

"Keep your secrets," said the phone.

"Never get heated up," said the test tube.

"Learn to see through people," said the X-ray.

"Never give a blow-out," said fuse.

"Don't give out," said the battery.

"Well, I'll be dinged," said the bell.

"I'm on the blink," said the light.

"I'm on the right tick," said the watch.

"Well! I'll be swamped," said the canoe.

"Let me reflect," said the mirror.

—Science and Invention.

Making a Movie.

"What is to be the name of this firm?"

"Inside the Law." And, bear that in mind while you are doing your beach scenes.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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Must Be Well Dressed.

"She wants a new gown."

"What for?"

"She's going to sing over the radio next week and she couldn't think of appearing for all those people in a gown she has already worn twice."

Gift.

"Eloquence is a gift," remarked the admiring friend.

"It has to be," rejoined Senator Sorghum. "Very little of it nowadays is worth paying for."

The Spotlight On

The spotlight has been turned on and we must hustle. We feel better when we are on the move, especially when we are giving our customers good dependable merchandise and saving them money.

Say, Come to The Economy Store and See for Yourself

A better broom than you have been buying, our price 65c. A good broom 45c.

Family size Armour Rolled Oats, 30c a package.

We are selling lots of Jar Caps, Jar Rings, Jelly Glasses, Parawax Sealing Wax, 1 qt. Tin Cans for tomatoes, Pickling Spices, Whole Cloves, Stick Cinnamon, and that good Apple Cider Vinegar. If you need any of these goods let us supply you.

13 lbs. Best Cane Sugar \$1.00

We want you to always remember if you want to make the best pastry and biscuits use Lexington Maid Flour. Price no higher than other flour, \$1.15 a sack.

The Economy Store

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Local PageNews of Berea and Vicinity,
Gathered from a Variety
of Sources.

Mrs. Martin Brumbach visited her mother, Mrs. Minnie Mitchell, Center street, and other relatives in Berea, last week.

Mrs. Ellen Strunk is spending several days with her sister, Mrs. Geo. Gatliff, near Wildie.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Elliott, of Lexington, and Boen C. Nelson, of Paducah, have been visiting Mrs. Elliott's brother, B. B. Boen, on Center street.

M. D. Settle is quite sick at his home on Center street. His condition is thought to be quite critical. Mrs. John F. Smith and two boys returned, the latter part of the week, from an extended visit with her parents at Oberlin, O.

Prof. Wm. J. Baird was in Jackson, Breathitt county, the latter part of the week.

J. R. Arnold returned, the latter part of the week, from a trip thru Southeastern Kentucky, which he made in the interest of the Broom Industry of the College.

Mrs. H. C. Sechrist of West Salem, O., who had been visiting her sister, Mrs. Wertenberger, for a few days, returned early this week to her home.

Miss Mary Wertenberger had the misfortune to be thrown from a horse Saturday. Her arm received a somewhat painful injury, tho it is hoped it will not be serious.

E. C. Walton, Editor of the Standard Interior Journal, was in Berea Sunday.

Professor and Mrs. L. V. Dodge are gone for a visit of three weeks, at several points in Northern Ohio. Those wishing information in regard to them may inquire of Dr. G. H. Felton or Mr. E. L. Roberts.

A delightful supper party was given last Friday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Benton Fielder at Van Winkle Grove. The guests present were Misses Nell and Winnie Riordan, Lone Hudleston, Carol Edwards, Rhoda Witt, Ethel Fielder, Miss Daniels, and Messrs. Ralph Woods, Leslie Dodson, Piner Campbell, Charles Bowman, Horace Fitzpatrick, and Wm. Rossie.

Alga Glass, of Cincinnati, O., Walter Glass, of Ft. Thomas, Ky., Henry Glass, of Chicago, Ill., and Oscar Glass, of Kent, O., brother-in-law of Professor Durham, are in Berea because of the illness of their mother, who was taken sick while visiting here last week.

Rev. Howard Hudson returned last Saturday from a lengthy visit in the vicinity of his old home in Nova Scotia. Mrs. Hudson did not return with Mr. Hudson, but is spending a few weeks with friends in Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, of Jackson street, left Sunday for a visit in Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Strachan have the sympathy of their many Berea friends in the loss of their little two-year-old daughter, Mildred, who died Thursday, August 10.

J. M. Reinhardt left Monday for Jackson county, where he will spend a week working in the interest of the Eastern Kentucky Achievement Campaign which is being promoted by the Berea College Extension Department and the Courier-Journal.

H. H. Harrison, who has been spending a few days in Berea with his parents, left Wednesday for his home in Stanton. He was accompanied by his little son, Phillip Burns Harrison, who has been making an extended visit with his grandparents, and by his father, J. G. Harrison, who will make a short visit with him.

Mrs. L. C. Gabbard is spending this week in Berea with her daughter, Mrs. R. M. Moore.

Miss Frances Hodgson, of Chicago, is visiting at the home of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Roberts.

D. J. Lewis returned Saturday from a business trip to Cincinnati.

Rivers and Hubbard have moved their shoe repair and harness shop into the commodious new brick building on the west side of Short street. They have a very complete equipment and have built up a splendid trade in the old location on Chestnut street. They are to be congratulated on securing this new site which is more centrally located, especially for the shoe repair work.

SILVER TEA

A Silver Tea will be given by the ladies of the Christian Church at the home of Mrs. J. W. Herndon on Jackson street, Wednesday, August 23, from 3:00 to 5:00 p. m. Everybody invited.

WEST END AND VICINITY

Mrs. Eddie Garling and Miss Elsie Garling, of Cincinnati, are visiting Mrs. Thacker and Mrs. Ritter here.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis attended church at Mt. Tabor with Rev. Cunningham, Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Thacker visited her brother, Tom Baker, near Wallacetown, last week.

Mrs. J. H. Jackson and Mrs. Orris Moore were called to London last week by the illness and death of Mr. Jackson's mother.

Miss Belle Black, of Richmond, visited Mrs. J. H. Jackson last week.

W. T. Lutes enjoyed a visit of his uncle, W. W. Treadway, of Heidelberg, last week.

John C. Jackson returned to Windy Gulf, W. Va., Tuesday, his cousin, Miss Mamie Black, going as far as Ashland with him.

Mrs. Adkins and her grand daughter, Miss Gardner, were in Cincinnati Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jackson spent the week-end with I. L. Isaacs of Estill.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Johnson and family left Monday for a month's vacation at Chavies, Ky.

Dr. Pennington and family and Miss Mame Baugh, of London, are visiting Mrs. Strachan.

Mr. and Mrs. Roebuck, of Richmond, spent Sunday with Mrs. Mullins.

Miss Martha Muncy and little niece spent last week in Richmond.

Mrs. Henry Muncy is visiting in Dreyfus this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Huff and the Misses Lowen attended church in Speedwell Sunday.

Dave Parsons' baby has been very ill but is about well.

Marion Chasteen is renovating his house and greatly improving its appearance.

Mrs. Frost and Miss Douglas were welcome visitors in West End last week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Swinford visited at Slate Lick the first of the week.

Mrs. Nash returned home from Wildie last week after the recovery of her daughter who has been ill.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our thanks to the many friends for their loyalty and kindness in the illness and death of our little Mildred. May God in all His richness reward where human powers fail.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Strachan
and family**FROST FAMILY REUNION**

Ex-President Frost, who is able to be "alive," as he terms it, several hours each day, had planned to have a visit from this three brothers this summer. The preparations were interrupted by the sudden death of one of the brothers, Rev. Lewis C. Frost, pastor of the Congregational Church in Saranac, Mich., and President and Mrs. Frost went there at once to see his family and attend the funeral services held there and at his former church in Metamora. Four of Lewis' children have been Berea students: Clara Frost Shales, Normal, 1901; Minerva, Home Science, 1912; as well as Clayton and Lewis, both of whom are engaged in business in Detroit.

The other two brothers are now here. Nelson A. Frost and wife come from Forest Grove, Oregon, where he is County Superintendent of Schools, and where he has met Mrs. Professor Robertson, and Berea's former Professor, E. A. Cook. Rev. Willard I. Frost, pastor of a Presbyterian Church at Utica, Ill., motored thru with his wife and his daughter, Dorothy, and his son, Lincoln. His son, Ernest Frost, now in business in Dayton, O., was a Berea student in the College, 1910-11.

For SaleOne 4-room bungalow,
recently built. Modern
equipment. Water and
lights. At a bargain.

See

JACK HICKS

LINCOLN HOTEL

Near Depot

BEREA - KENTUCKY

KIWANIS LUNCHEON

The regularly weekly luncheon of the Kiwanis Club was held at Boone Tavern, Wednesday evening at 6:30. The real Kiwanis spirit is beginning to show itself in the new organization, and new members are coming in at every meeting. Four new names were added to the list at the meeting last night and others are pledged for the next meeting.

The special feature of the occasion was the attendance prize given by E. G. Walker. Each member present signed his name on the attendance slip, and they were taken up for the permanent record of the secretary. The names were drawn and the lucky person drew the prize. John F. Dean was the lucky man. The prize was a \$5 check, and the condition of the gift was that it shall be spent by the receiver within a week for some legitimate commodity, and he must tell at the next meeting who has the check and what he received for it. The club is becoming actively concerned regarding the welfare of our town and county.

ROOK PARTY

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Spence delightfully entertained a number of their friends last Saturday evening with a progressive rook party at their home on Jackson street. The party was in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Spence's week-end guests, Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Stacey, Miss Lord and Mr. Evans, all of London.

The hours progressed all too rapidly as the couples progressed from table to table and reluctant guests bid their host and hostess goodnight.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Stacey, Miss Lord, Mr. Evans, Mr. Dean, Mr. Griffith, H. H. Harrison, Misses May and Elizabeth Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Fielder, Mr. and Mrs. Houk, Mr. and Mrs. Reinhardt, Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn, Professor and Mrs. Clark and Professor and Mrs. Baird.

THE UNION CHURCH

The services Sunday morning and night will be held in the Parish House and Rev. Charles M. Bond of Athens, O., will preach at both services. Dr. Bond is pastor of the University at that place, and a speaker of ability.

The Thursday night prayer meeting will be held in the Parish House and will be in charge of Mr. H. Hudson.

A cordial invitation is given to all these services.

COLLEGE HOSPITAL CLOSED

The College Hospital will be closed four weeks, from August 16 to September 13. Workmen will be busy most of this time putting the building into excellent condition for the opening of the Fall Term. Dr. Dudley is in town during this period and will observe office hours in the building on the campus.

Classified Advertisements**TWO OR THREE FURNISHED ROOMS** up stairs for light house-keeping. Apply Mrs. Mollye Parks, Chestnut street, near Postoffice.**FOR SALE**—Empty lard, sugar, molasses, vinegar and syrup barrels at reasonable price. Call at Boarding Hall, Berea College.**LOST**—Sunday, August 6, between Big Hill and Center street, via Estill, ladies' knitted scarf. Color, gray and purple. Finder return to 35 Center street. Reward. (ntf)**WANTED**—Man with car to sell best low-priced Cord Tires made. \$100.00 per week and expenses. Graham Tire Co., 1642 Canal, Benton Harbor, Mich. (p7)**HEMSTITCHING AND PICOTING** Attachment, works on any sewing machine, easily adjusted. Price \$2.50 with full instructions. Oriental Novelty Co., Box 11, Corpus Christi, Texas. p9**NOTICE**

Anyone having claims against the estate of Mrs. Mary M. Burdette, deceased, must present same to me, properly verified, before September 5, 1922, or they will be void. J. T. Cornelison, Admr. (p9)

FOR SALE

Eight-room house in good condition. Has water and electric lights. On good residence street and has large yard, garden, chicken pen and house, good barn and also has several bearing fruit trees. Near public school and about ten minutes walk from Berea College. Convenient to postoffice, depot, bank and stores.

C. E. Campbell

Phone 226.

Our Interest

in your business does not vanish as soon as we have obtained it. To The Berea National Bank every new account means a new opportunity for helpful service.

And this National Bank, as a MEMBER of the FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, is enabled to handle to maximum advantage the commercial banking transactions which are entrusted to it.

Berea National Bank

J. L. GAY, Cashier

BEREA

KENTUCKY

Three Houses for Sale

I have three modern five-room bungalows in Berea, with old fashioned fireplace, two large closets, front and back porches and pantry, which I am anxious to sell. Call on address

D. S. HENRY

Paris

Kentucky

Or W. F. BROWN, Berea, Kentucky
on the ground, who will show you.**FOR SALE**

We have for sale a two-story building, store-room on first floor with five good living rooms above, equipped with light, water, and toilet. This is one of the best locations in Berea for business. If you are looking for a business place with living-rooms in connection we have now in our hands for sale the best business corner in Berea.

Call on or write

DEAN & HERNDON

Berea

Kentucky

For Sale

Our farm consisting of 100 acres 1½ miles east of Kingston on Dreyfus pike. This farm is well fenced with wire; new 8 room dwelling; good barn; well watered, and most all in grass. If you are looking for a farm on the pike in a good community, near churches, stores and schools, we have it and the price is right.

TERMS TO SUIT THE PURCHASER

We are going to sell this place to someone within the next 90 days to settle up a partnership.

Call on or write

L. C. POWELL
Berea, Ky.

or

J. C. POWELL
Richmond, Ky.**W. F. KIDD**

Dealer in

REAL ESTATE

Berea

Kentucky

Robinson Hospital

Berea, Ky.

Rates for private room
with board and care

\$1.50 to \$3.57 per day

\$10.50 to \$25.00 per week

THE CITIZEN

A non-partisan family newspaper published every Thursday by
BEREA PUBLISHING CO. (Incorporated)

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Editor JAMES M. REINHARDT, Managing Editor

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Foreign Advertising Representative, The American Press Association.

Sanitation in Berea

We listen, with a shudder, to the reports of scourges that take away children and often grown-ups by the hundreds; but a scourge that takes many in one sweep is no greater menace to you and yours than a simple germ disease that is common to us all that takes your baby in a supposedly clean town. That is just exactly what is happening in Berea. We have a reputation for being the healthiest people in the country, and yet we find our children being taken by some simple preventable disease that is deadly when it once attacks.

The Health Officer of Berea went on a tour of inspection the other day and found twenty-two open and unsanitary closets in use on two short streets. He said that not less than one hundred open and unsafe closets are in use today in Berea and that something must be done at once. The law is very strict upon that matter and the officials in town have started a crusade against all dangerous and unsanitary closets. We must support them in this clean-up campaign. The honorable thing to do is not to get angry and undertake to "buck" the law and its enforcement, but to face the situation squarely and begin at once to remedy the evil.

Information concerning sanitary closets may be secured by seeing Dr. B. F. Robinson, health officer, or by writing to Dr. A. T. McCormick, State Board of Health, Louisville, Ky.

The Madison-Jackson Road

The road from Richmond and Berea to McKee is a subject that has been much discussed by the people of Jackson county and southern Madison. Its fate has ever been in the balance, but today it seems to be an assured fact. It would appear to casual observers that Madison county was not particularly interested in a road leading into Jackson county, but such is not the case. The only point at variance is whether the first available money for road purposes should be spent on reconstructing roads already built, or in building a new road leading out of the county. It is hard for people who have always lived on a good or a fairly good road to fully sympathize with the person who has never lived on a passable road. We admit that the Lancaster Pike, and other pikes in the county, need reconstruction, but we also realize that an emergency is upon us in regard to the Madison-Jackson road. Quite a number of people who took a vigorous stand against the Madison-Jackson road did not seem to have an adequate comprehension of the magnitude of the proposition they were opposing. It seemed to some of us they failed to grasp the thought that upon Madison's acceptance of the obligation for \$30,000 to build our part of the road to the Jackson county line hangs \$155,000, a free contribution by the state. Furthermore, when this road is finished and accepted by the state the responsibility for its upkeep will be lifted from our shoulders. The fiscal court voted to accept the state's proposition of building one-half the road, which will join Richmond and Berea with McKee by an automobile highway. The spirit for good roads is running high, and we must keep it up. Let every citizen in Madison and Jackson counties tell his neighbors about the importance of this road from Richmond and Berea to McKee, and later on to the south.

Acknowledge the Facts

Most people are boastful of a bias in their natures that refuses to permit them to face up to facts. The religious bias prevents them from seeing the fundamental truths underlying the faith of others. The social bias will not grant distinction to those of other classes. The political bias classifies all of the opposite belief as crooks or grafters or mentally incapable or wrong by divine appointment.

There are people who have not seen a thing that is commendable in President Harding, who think he is a weakling and incapable of handling any situation. They are wrong, but will not admit it. Lord Northcliffe has been the most praised and the most abused man in England. He is dead and has left no successor in the world. When Henry Watterson and Viscount Northcliffe passed away, two hemispheres lost their greatest journalists, and both of them were abused and misrepresented while they lived. Theodore Roosevelt extracted from such sane and conservative men as Chief Justice Taft and President Harding words of condemnation that today amuse the world. There was a time when sinister motives were attributed to practically everything Theodore Roosevelt did. One of the greatest condemnations heaped upon Woodrow Wilson was his appointment of poor government officials, but the surprising thing about his whole regime of appointments is that he discovered for America many of the men who are today doing worth while work in our national life.

We notice in the morning press that Fred M. Sackett has just been appointed Fuel Administrator for Kentucky during this strike period. Fred M. Sackett was first appointed Food Administrator by President Wilson. Herbert Hoover, called one of the bright lights of the Cabinet and a man whose name in most parts of Europe stands little below that of Jesus Christ, was discovered to America and the world by Woodrow Wilson. And on and on we might go, naming men who were appointed by Wilson, not thru political affiliation, but because of merit, and those men are today helping to shape the policies of this nation. In fact, the politics of most of these men, from Fred M. Sackett to Herbert Hoover, were opposite from those of President Wilson.

It is time for us to face up to facts and think for ourselves and not follow a religious, social, or political groove with rings in our noses.

August 8, 1922

Dear Mr. Vaughn:

I was much interested in reading your letters in The Citizen about working against the carrying of pistols. If the prevention of carrying pistols could be brought to pass, this would certainly be a different country in a little while. A mother recently told me that boys were no longer content with one gun—they had to have two.

If you get any literature out on the subject, do send some to me, and let me know if there is anything we can do to help.

Faithfully yours,
Katherine Pettit

A LINE O' CHEER

By John Kendrick Bange.

THE ONLOOKER

IF SO it chance to be
Life's best comes not to me,
And greatness true is not
To be my happy lot,
I surely still can find
Joy of a sterling kind
In viewing those to whom
Fortune and Fame have come.
E'en as I thrill to see
The Heavens' majesty
And with pure rapture gaze
On Beauty's stirring ways
That lie beyond the line
Of talents that are mine.
(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

A SONG OF THE HOE

Oh, it's work, work, work wid dese tired ole han's,
A-diggin' an' a-scrapin' in de ole cotton lan's,
A-workin' fo' de bacon
An' a-workin' fo' de bread,
An' a-workin' fo' a shelter
Fo' dis tired ole head.

Yes, I chop, chop, chop
Wid my ole fiel' hoe,
Wid never any stop
On de long hot row,

A-teemin' wid de nettle an' de mornin' glory vine,
While songsters are a singin' in de clinkin' muskydine,
A-diggin' out my livin' from de ole brown dirt,
A-pullin' wid my fingers till dey hurt, hurt, hurt,
From de sun till de sun

While my pickaninnies run
A-laughin' thru de meadow in deir joy an' fun.

But O what a struggle fo' de ole black man,
A-workin' an' a-sweatin' as a black man can,
Early in de mornin' when de breeze blows not,
An' early after dinner when de sun shines hot,
An' in de weary evenin' when the sky grows red
An' sheds a rosy light upon dis tired ole head,
A-diggin' an' a-scrapin' wid de ole fiel' hoe,
A-weedin' out de cotton in de long hot row,
Makin' money fo' de Mahster an' a holiday fo' Miss,
An' a-stealin' home at twilight fo' a pickaninny kiss.

Den to bed, bed, bed

Wid a weary head

Fo' a little rest an' sleep

Till de sun begins to peep,

Den it's up agin to work—

It'll never do to shirk—

Fo' de cotton must be hoed,

An' de meadow must be sowed,

An' dese ole stoopin' shoulders must git underneath de load.

But we sing as we hoe

Down de long, long row,

Fo' wese all de time a-laughin'

Whar de black folks go,

Fo' no matter what de burden

Dat we got to tote along,

We make it heapin' lighter

Wid de black folks' song.

From de morn till night

While de sun shines bright,

From de night till morn

Oh, we never are forlorn,

Fo' wese got to live an' die

As de days go by,

An' we never takes de trouble

Fo' to ask de reason why.

So it's work, work, work while de sun shines bright,
An' it's work, work, work from de morn till night,
A-workin' an' a-sweatin' fo' my pickaninnies' bread,
An' a-sweatin' an' a-workin' till de ole man's dead.

Berea College.

—John F. Smith

THE PARABLE OF THE TOWN GIRL AND THE GRANNY-HATCHET

By Alton Baker

Now a grannyhatchet is the "Lizardus Rusticus" of science, or the rusty lizard of the country lanes and rail fences in the summer. In the winter he hibernateth—which, being interpreted, meaneth that he getteth so cold that he cannot wiggle—but in the season of growing things he may be seen in his glory, taking his ease on the top of a stump or other high place. His raiment is a coat of rusty scales and a bad name; and his meat consisteth for the most part in gnats and small flies, as one learned writer hath it.

It came to pass that a certain town girl was sojourning in the country with the family of her cousin, and on the last day of her sojourn she walked with her cousin upon the highway and in the woods. And being aware of walking, the town girl said, "I pray thee, suffer me to sit upon this log that I may rest myself and recover my strength, which is spent, and sit thou with me." And the country girl answered and said, "Nay, let us not sit upon the log, for I fear me that a grannyhatchet lurketh here." And the town girl said, "What is a grannyhatchet? It soundeth like a smutty word." The country girl answered her, saying, "Grannyhatchet is not a smutty word, but a grannyhatchet is—Awful!" Then the town girl answered and said, "I fear him not. Neither can I abide the ignorance of the country people. My soul abhorreth their vulgar expressions." And she sat upon the log. And as she sat, a grannyhatchet, even the Lizardus Rusticus of science, stole quietly into her coat, even between the linings, and abode there. And he was half a cubit in length.

In the second hour of the night it came to pass that the city girl was aboard a Pullman sleeper, and she was a passenger. After that she had looked around about her, and had observed her companions, she said, "Go to, they are not in my sphere." And she called unto an Ethiopian, even the porter, and put money into his hand and said unto him, "I pray thee, make up my berth. I would fain sleep." And the Ethiopian did all that she had said.

Now there were nine Bolsheviks with seventeen suitcases full of bombs, and a million pounds of propaganda, and divers other high explosives, and they snored variously while they slumbered and slept in the

same coach.

And it came to pass in the sixth hour of the night that the grannyhatchet awoke, and it was dark, and he felt a swift motion and heard a wondrous loud noise. And he said, "Yea, there is a mighty storm, and I feel that I am about to perish." And he tried to flee and he ran, and in his vain and foolish dashes and blind and unreasoning terror, he ran up the town girl's back, and over the top of her head, and down the front side, and up her back as before. And she also awoke.

And one passenger afterward made oath that he saw the hosiery department of a wholesale drygoods house emerge from that berth.

And the Bolsheviks awoke, and they said, "Help! Murder! Our stuff hath exploded! The American Revolution is here!" And they sang the "Internationale."

And the town girl demolished the Pullman and wrecked the train.

On the tenth day it came to pass upon the Pacific Seaboard that the officials of the Department of Justice were pulling the lighted fuse from an infernal machine that was set to blow up the continent in nine more seconds. And as he pulled out the fuse, the chief of the service beheld the grannyhatchet seated upon the bomb and identified him!

This is a double-barreled parable. It sheweth that we do not know the perils of strange places, and that the Department of Justice is always nine seconds ahead of the Soviets.

KIWANIS

The Berea Kiwanis Club met at Boone Tavern Saturday for the weekly luncheon and perfected its organization. M. E. Vaughn was elected president, Jake Herndon, Jr., vice-president, Wm. Dean, treasurer, and James M. Reinhardt, secretary. Twenty-one people were present, and the club began its proper work by endorsing the project for a road to be built from some point in this county to connect with the new road that is to be built across Jackson county.

Another matter of vital importance to the town of Berea was taken up. This was the enforcement of the recent sanitary ordinance. The club voted unanimously to do all in their power as an organization and as individuals to further the efforts of the city government in this matter.

The meeting adjourned to meet at Boone Tavern for supper Wednesday, August 16, at 6:30 p. m.

J. K. PATTERSON, EDUCATOR, DIES

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 15.—Dr. James Kennedy Patterson, 89 years old, President-Emeritus of the University of Kentucky, died late this evening at his home on University campus. He was president of the University from 1869 to 1910, forty-two years, said to be the longest period of active service of any college president in the history of the United States. Dr. Patterson was the founder of the University of Kentucky. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 26, 1833. He came to America with his parents in 1842 and settled in Indiana. He entered Hanover College in 1850, and led his classes during his entire undergraduate course, which was finished in 1856. Dr. Patterson was an eminent scholar and a scientific legislative lobbyist. He was more successful than any man of his day in getting legislative appropriations for educational purposes. He was an argumentative speaker, and thoroly exhausted the subject that he talked upon. He has been pronounced tenacious by some of his best friends, but his tenacity and iron will were of invaluable service to the state in the early days of the development of public education. In the passing of Dr. Patterson Kentucky loses a great educational statesman.

JACKSON COUNTY'S CAMPAIGN

This is a banner week for Jackson county. Ten or twelve professional men from outside the county besides the county leaders are touring every district in the interest of the County Achievement Contest that is being promoted by the Extension Department of Berea College and supported by the Courier-Journal of Louisville. Judge C. P. Moore, County Agent W. R. Reynolds, Superintendent Creech and a number of business men are pushing the campaign.

Jackson county has two very important projects that will mean more to the county than anything that has happened in its history if they are carried to completion—the construction of the highway from McKee to the Madison county line and the erection of a new courthouse. When a road is once built thru the county from Madison to McKee and on Manchester the whole face of the county will be changed.

Not only are the people working for a highway thru the county but they are getting squarely behind all ten of the major departments of the County Contest. One of the campaigners touring the county is the Managing Editor of The Citizen, J. M. Reinhardt.

VALUABLE ICE HOOKS

Customer: Say, George, do you weigh those ice hooks with every block of ice?

Deliveryman: Yas suh. De boss done tole me not to knock off none. But I's bin thinkin' maself dat dey is gittin' mighty high by now. I bin deliverin' ice for six years now and I weighs out 'bout a hundred pieces a day. Dese hooks weighs three pounds and three times one hundred was three hundred pounds when ah went to school. De boss am gittin' \$1.80 a day fo' dese hooks. Dey sho am a good 'vestment.

WORLD NEWS

(Continued from Page One)

his country. His death was really due to his devotion to duty. Against the advice of his physician he insisted on returning to work before strong enough. Much honor is being paid to his memory.

MICKIE SAYS

IF I WUZ RUNNIN' A GARAGE,
I'D ADVERTISE 'N GIT BUFF
OVER-HAUL JOBS 'N LASY ME
ALL WINTER, INSTEAD OF
HAVIN' 'EM COME IN NEXT
SPRING WHEN I'D BE BILZIER
THAN A ONE-LEGGED TIGHT
ROPE WALKER!



KIDDIES SIX

By Will M. Maupin

DON'T WORRY!

WHEN the sun is blazing hot,
Don't worry!
When the breezes bloweth not,
Don't worry!
Think how it affects the corn;
Bumper crop, as sure's your born—
Get up smiling every morn—
Don't worry!

When the ice-man brings his bill,
Don't worry!
Keep your tongue and temper still,
Don't worry!
Pay his huge outrageous toll,
For they've got you in a hole—
If not ice, then it's for coal—
Don't worry!

Things look bad the country through?
Don't worry!
Can't help things by looking blue.
Don't worry!
Smile and just keep on your way,
Things will work out right some day,
So let nothing you dismay—
Don't worry!

Every dark cloud in your sight—
Don't worry!
Has a silver lining bright.
Don't worry!
Don't let trouble trouble you;
Just refuse to fret and stew;
To your own good sense prove true—
Don't worry!

Hot, of course, but what of that?
Don't worry!
It will make the harvest fat.
Don't worry!
Toll today—tomorrow rest;
Brace your nerves to stand each test,
For whatever is, is best—
Don't worry!

(Copyright by Will M. Maupin.)

Who Knoweth the Lord's Mind.
He that is spiritual judgeth all
things, yet he himself is judged of
no man. For who hath known the
mind of the Lord, that he may instruct
him?—1 Corinthians, 2:15, 16.

HOSPITAL UNIT FORMED IN MADISON COUNTY

The local Hospital Unit No. 138 of the National Guard left for Camp Knox, Saturday at noon, where they will be in camp for two weeks for instruction. The unit is made up of Madison county boys under the command of Major O. F. Hume. Dr. M. M. Robinson, formerly of Berea, is a captain in the unit.

The boys from Berea who belong to the unit are the following: Harris Christopher, Herman Cornett, Louis Fesse, John Jackson, C. T. McKinney, Robert Spicer, and John Franklin Vaughn. Lieut. F. C. Gentry of Richmond has been at Camp Knox for several days preparing quarters for the boys.

COLORED NOTES

The Madison county colored chautauqua will be held at Richmond, Ky., colored high school Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, August, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20. Col. Rosecoe C. Simmons will speak Friday night. He is one of the most famous colored orators. Thursday is ladies' day. Everybody come and bring exhibits.

Miss Amanda Moran, formerly of Berea, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Elsie Moran, this week.

A number of Berea folks attended the Lexington Colored Fair last week.

Raymond Walker and wife and Glendon Reynolds attended a big ball game in Richmond, Sunday.

LOOK! LOOK!

Don't forget the big camp meeting, August 29. Everybody welcome. Come and hear some of Rev. A. W. Jackson's wonderful sermons.

Friends are glad to know that R. B. Doe is able to be out again.

Rev. Straus, pastor of A. M. E. church, has invited his members and friends to attend a rally at Silver Creek Sunday. For further information see W. M. Mitchell or Peter Bowman.

PASSES TO HER ETERNAL REWARD

Fariston, Ky.—On Aug. 8 "Aunt" Mattie, or "Grandma," Jackson, as she was familiarly called, passed into the other world. She was one of the outstanding Christians of her section, and was loved and respected by all. A devoted member of the Baptist church, yet her labors were not confined to her own denomination, as she always worked for the Lord wherever she was.

She was the mother of seven children, six living—James Jackson, of Berea; Mrs. Sallie Carl, of Winchester; John W. Jackson and Dave Jackson, of Fariston; and Nathan Jackson, of London, and Mrs. Kate Spitzer, of Fariston. The funeral was conducted at Fariston, August 10th by the Rev. James I. Brock, of Corbin, Ky., and R. B. Baker, of Berea, Ky.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

JUNIOR LIVESTOCK JUDGING TEAMS

Silver Creek, Wallacetown and Whites Station club were represented by 8 club members Monday at County Agent's office. These boys were given instructions for judging hogs and dairy cattle before leaving office, after which they were conducted by County Agent to College hog lots to score hogs. The entire forenoon was given over to judging and scoring hogs.

The teams, with the County Agent, had dinner at Boone Tavern Hotel. After dinner they took a rest on campus.

The afternoon was devoted to judging and scoring dairy cows at College barn.

These boys did excellent work and planned another meeting Saturday August 19 at which time other teams will be represented. These teams are trying out for State Fair. Madison County will be represented by the three highest scoring boys.

Before the party adjourned, for home, plans were made for a horse back tour through Rockcastle County Monday August 21. Madison Club members will visit Rockcastle Club members by visiting schools for only a few minutes, also visiting some outstanding projects of club members and farmers.

HORSE BACK TOUR

All Madison county club boys are invited and urged to join a Madison County horse back party to visit Rockcastle county, Monday, August 21.

The party will gather at County Agent's office at 7 o'clock. Each boy will furnish his horse, horse feed, and dinner. The party will visit a number of Junior Clubs and things of interest.

JUNIOR LIVESTOCK JUDGING TEAMS

Madison county junior livestock judging teams will meet at County Agent Spence's office, Berea, Ky., Saturday morning, August 19, at 9 o'clock sharp.

All teams are urged to be present. The county champion and state teams will be selected.

SCAFFOLD CANE JUNIOR AGRICULTURAL CLUB

The Scaffold Cane Junior Agricultural Club met Saturday night, August 5, at the schoolhouse with 11 club members and 13 visitors present.

After a short business meeting the club gave a program with some songs and yells.

The next meeting of the club is September 2nd; they will have a program and other interesting things at this meeting. Visitors are invited to attend and see the good work the club is doing.

Ora Viars, Club Leader, Rockford, Ky.

TAKE STOCK OF SCHOOLS

Every county agent who develops boys and girls' clubs understands the tremendous value of a good school and a fine teacher. This same county agent also knows the value of parents being interested in having a real school and a real teacher, so he has clipped the following editorial from the Southern Agriculturist:

What sort of boys and girls is your school turning out? What sort has it turned out in the past? Can the children attending it today look back to some older boy or girl who has gone on from it to higher studies elsewhere, or to some man or woman of an earlier time who has gone out from it to the doing of fine deeds and the winning of worthy honors?

If your school, your community, has not some such tradition, some such inspiration, it is poor indeed. If your teacher has not sent out into the world someone prepared for high usefulness by her teaching, or if she has not the desire to do this and the willingness to work hard to accomplish that desire, you have the wrong sort of teacher.

The school that has not in it some seed of ambition, some quickening of inspiration, is a poor school. Whatever else it may have, it lacks the main thing—the spirit that sets a child to dreaming of and planning for and working toward the accomplishment of things worth while.

Schools are beginning now in many places. Measure your school by this standard. Find out not only what it is doing, but what it is trying to do. Seek to learn what the teacher's ambitions really are and in what light she sees the pupils she teaches. Look, too, to the community itself and its attitude toward the school and the teacher. If it has not a pride in its children and a thought for their future, judge gently the

teacher's faults and the children's failures, for they are fighting the battle of education against great odds.

WHEAT

The Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station has been trying out some experiments with new varieties of wheat, especially the Ashland wheat. This variety has been named Ashland because it was developed on the Station Farm in sight of Ashland, the home of Henry Clay. Ashland wheat is a pure line selection from Jersey Fultz, a strain of Fultz which has been grown on the station farm for many years, and which, previous to the development of Ashland, was the highest yielding variety grown at the station. Fultz wheat is one of the standard varieties and has possibly been grown in Kentucky more extensively than any other variety for the past 50 years. It has been especially popular in Central Kentucky and old wheat growers state that the highest yields in the eighties in Christian county was grown from Fultz wheat.

There are many so-called strains of Fultz, the strain usually being designated by the state in which grown. Fultz wheat has white, smooth chaff, rather short, slender heads and moderately stiff straw. It is held in the chaff firmly and probably there is no other soft wheat that shatters less readily than Fultz. No other variety will stand longer in the shock without damage than Fultz. Fultz wheat produces grain of high quality and is liked by millers everywhere.

The Ashland is very similar to all strains of Fultz in appearance. The straw is somewhat stiffer than the ordinary Fultz, however, and a little lighter in color. It has yielded more than any other strain or variety at the station during the last seven years, the time in which it has been possible to test it thoroughly. The Station does not claim that it will give greatly superior yields to other varieties, or that it will prove applicable to all parts of the state. It has proved to be a consistent yielder in Central Kentucky, and wherever the Fultz wheat is grown the Ashland should give excellent results. In 1921 Ashland proved to be practically immune to black stem rust, at Lexington, while other strains in the same field were severely rusted.

The following is a record of the average yield of Ashland wheat for the past seven years as compared with three other leading varieties in the state:

Average—1921

Ashland 32.5
Jersey Fultz 30.2
Fulcaster 29.6
Carroll's Prolific 27.7

Following are the names of Ashland wheat growers:

C. M. Parsons, Barlow, Ky.; Murray Haggan, Owensboro, Ky.; W. K. Spencer, Flemingsburg, Ky.; H. D. Stone, Smiths Grove, Ky.; J. H. Nagel, Barlow, Ky.; Giltner & Harrison, Lexington, Ky.; R. 6; J. T. Kinton, Adairville, Ky.

WHY USE 200 POUNDS OF ACID PHOSPHATE PER ACRE ON YOUR WHEAT?

Because:

1. It has given an average increase of 3.5 bushels per acre on unlimited land on the soil experiment field in Kentucky outside of the Bluegrass region. Where the ground has been limed, the average increase for acid phosphate and limestone has been more than 8 bushels per acre.

2. It makes a heavier weight per bushel, thus raising the grade of the crop and increasing the price 3 to 5 cents per bushel.

3. It makes half a ton more clover hay per acre when clover is sown in the wheat. By causing a rapid root growth, acid phosphate makes clover better able to survive unfavorable summer and winters.

Then why don't you use 200 pounds of acid phosphate per acre on your wheat?

KENTUCKY CROP REPORT FOR AUGUST, 1922

A prospect for big crops of corn and tobacco in Kentucky is the feature of the August crop report issued today at Louisville and Frankfort by the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with State Commissioner of Agriculture W. C. Hanna. Tobacco in Kentucky shown a slight reduction from July 1st estimates, but a great increase over 1921 because of increased acreage this year, the probable production being estimated at 520,279,000 pounds compared to an early estimate of 520,502,000 pounds July 1 and 325,710,000 pounds produced in this state last year. The United

States total tobacco crop is much larger than last year, being estimated at 1,425,000,000 pounds compared to 1,075,000,000 pounds total United States production last year, and 1,378,000,000 pounds average annual production 1916-1920.

Probable corn production in Kentucky is estimated at 102,480,000 bushels compared to a July 1 estimate of 94,378,000 bushels and a crop last year of 82,150,000 bushels. Wheat this month is estimated at 7,150,000 bushels compared to a July 1 estimate of 7,553,000 bushels and a production last year of 6,340,000 bushels; potatoes 5,050,000 bushels compared to prospects July 1 for 4,693,000 bushels and a crop last year of 3,770,000 and oats 4,975,000 bushels compared to prospects July 1 for 5,420,000 bushels and a crop last year 5,567,000 bushels.

Rye production in Kentucky is estimated at 207,000 bushels compared to 180,000 bushels last year; barley 163,000 bushels compared to 144,000 bushels last year; sweet potatoes 1,912,000 bushels compared to 1,872,000 bushels last year; and hay of all kinds 1,265,000 tons compared to 1,127,000 tons last year. Fruit is a good crop in Kentucky as a whole, though very irregular, apples being estimated at about 5,000,000 bushels and peaches 1,227,000 bushels.

All these 1922 estimates are subject to revision either downward or upward later in the season, depending whether conditions hereafter are favorable or unfavorable for the crops.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Hay and Grain

Corn—No. 2 white 65¢@65½¢; No. 3 white 64¢@64½¢; No. 3 yellow 66¢@66½¢; No. 4 white 63¢@64¢; No. 4 yellow 64¢@65¢; No. 2 mixed 64½¢@65¢.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.08@1.11; No. 3 \$1.06@1.09; No. 4 \$1.03@1.06.

Oats—No. 2 white 35¢@35½¢; No. 3 34¢@34½¢; No. 2 mixed 34¢@34½¢; No. 3 mixed 32¢@33¢.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry

Butter—Dairy fancy 28¢; packing stock No. 1, 25¢; packing stock No. 2, 18¢.

Eggs—Extra firsts 25¢; firsts 22¢; ordinary firsts 18¢.

Live Poultry—Broilers 1½ lbs and over 25¢; fowls 4 pounds and over 20¢; under 4 lbs 18¢; roosters 13¢.

Live Stock

Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$8@8.50; fair to good \$6.00@8; common to fair \$4.00@6.00; heifers good to choice \$8@9.00; fair to good \$6@8; common to fair \$4.00@6; cows good to choice \$5@6; canners \$1.50@2.25; stock steers \$5.50@6.50; stock heifers \$4.00@5.50.

Calves—Good to choice \$10.50@11; fair to good \$8@10.50; common and large \$4.00@7.00.

Sheep—Good to choice \$4@5.50; fair to good \$3@4; common \$1@2; lambs good to choice \$12.00@13.00; fair to good \$9.00@12.00.

Hogs—Heavy \$8.50@9.50; choice packers and butchers \$9.50@9.75; medium \$10@10.25; common to choice heavy fat sows \$6@7; light shipers \$10.25@10.50; pigs (110 pounds and less) \$7@9.75.

Furrowed with Care.

She follows each new wrinkle. This fashionable frau. That's why her hubby's such a lot of wrinkles in his brow.

Educational.

"Did you get a chance to talk with Francine before she eloped with Speck?" asked Heloise of the rapid-fire restaurant.

"Yeah," replied Claudine of the same establishment. "She said folks call him no good, but she didn't know any reason why she shouldn't marry him if she wanted to."

"Well, she's taken the short way to..."

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Perdita—How do you like Ferdinand as a sweetheart? I always thought his love-making rather cold. Philippa—It is somewhat repressed. But isn't his technique great?

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR AUGUST 20.

SECOND RETURN FROM EXILE

LESSON TEXT—Ezra 7:1-10. GOLDEN TEXT—The hand of our God is upon all them that seek him, for good.—Ezra 8:2.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Ezra 9:1-10:17. PRIMARY TOPIC—Ezra's Prayer for Help.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Ezra's Prayer for Help on a Journey.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Ezra: Teacher and Leader.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Religious Teachers: A Need and an Opportunity.

I. The Leader—Ezra (7:1-10).

1. Who he was (vv. 1-6). (1) A priest (vv. 1-5). The leader of the first company was Zerubbabel, a sort of military governor. The great need now was for a religious leader, for the people had gone far from God, as we see from the noble reforms which Ezra effected. (2) A ready scribe (v. 6). He was a teacher of the law of God.

2. His high ambition (vv. 7-10). (1) "He set his heart to seek the law of the Lord" (v. 10). He definitely set out with the noble purpose to know God's Word. To be successful in any thing one must set out with a purpose. Daniel was a success because he "purposed in his heart." Ministers and Sunday-school teachers should have this set purpose. (2) He set his heart to obey the Lord (v. 10). He was not only concerned with knowing God's Word, but to obey it. God's Word cannot fully be known by the intellect; it must be experienced. The essential qualification for a teacher of the Bible, a preacher or Sunday-school teacher, is obedience to God's Word. (3) He set his heart to teach Israel God's statutes and judgments (v. 10). He not only had a love for God's Word, but a desire to implant it in the hearts of others. When one has an experiential knowledge of God's Word he longs to teach it to others.

3. His commission (7:11-26). The king Artaxerxes gave him a copy of the decree authorizing him to lead a company back to Jerusalem. He was empowered (1) to collect funds (vv. 15, 16); (2) to levy tribute (vv. 21, 22); (3) to appoint magistrates and judges (v. 25); (4) to execute penalties (v. 26). So great was the king's confidence in Ezra that he gave all these powers into his hand. For this great honor Ezra lifted his heart to God in thanksgiving. He was mainly concerned with the fact that he was to beautify the Lord's house and acknowledge that God had put this purpose into the king's heart.

II. The Company (8:1-20).

The company was small—only 1,754 males, but including women, children and servants, there were perhaps 6,000 to 7,000 people in this caravan.

III. Ezra's Prayer and Fasting (8:21-23).

The first thing he did was to seek God's guidance. Not only God's leaders, but all Christians should seek divine guidance and help in every undertaking—every new journey, every piece of new work, every business adventure, every relationship. That which we cannot invoke God's blessing upon should not be undertaken. Further, success can only be realized when God's blessing is upon us. He did not minimize the dangers attending such a journey, but he had told the king that the hand of the Lord would be upon all for good who sought him, and now he was ashamed to ask the king for a military escort to protect them from the marauding Arabs.

IV. The Successful Journey (8:24-32).

God heard their prayer. The treasure entrusted to them was great. Perhaps the entire value of all the money, etc., was \$5,000,000. For a weak caravan to go on a journey requiring four months through a country infested by these robber bands, carrying such an amount of money was most perilous; but Ezra knew that God was able and would protect them. Note:

1. The care and honesty (vv. 24-30). The money was weighed unto them at the start and was to be weighed when turned over to the authorities at Jerusalem. The incentive to honesty and strict accounting of the trust was that they were holy men and were entrusted with that which was holy because it belonged to God. Most exacting care should be exercised in handling the Lord's money. We should guard sacredly our trust.

2. Their safe arrival (vv. 31, 32). Some four and one-half months were required to make the journey. God proved himself to be faithful, having protected them and brought them safely to their destination.

Yea, Bo!

The visitor had just fozzled and mashed a hole in the turf, which flew over his head in a cloud.

"I see," said the broker, "there is a change in the market. Real estate shows a decided upward tendency!"

Expert Criticism.

Perdita—How do you like Ferdinand as a sweetheart? I always thought his love-making rather cold.

Philippa—It is somewhat repressed. But isn't his technique great?

The SANDMAN STORY

THE RAIN CLOUDS

ALL the Rain Clouds, big and small, were hiding on top of a mountain and in the big hollows in its side.

Down on the ground every flower and plant and growing thing was crying for water, and old Mother Earth was beside herself with grief over the suffering of her children.

"They all will die," she moaned, "and I cannot do a thing to help them. Even the tall trees are heavy with dust! Oh, where are the Rain



The Fast-Falling Tears Made Puddles.

Clouds, and why do they not do their work and save my children?"

The little brooks and streams had done all they could to help, but even they were almost dry, and in her despair Mother Earth caught a Warm Breeze floating by and asked it if it knew where the Rain Clouds were and why they did not come where they were so much needed.

Warm Breeze said he did not know, but that he would ask Tree Top if he could get high enough, but that he had little strength left himself, the earth was so warm.

Somehow Warm Breeze did manage to get a message to Tree Tops and they sent back word that the Rain

Clouds were hiding on the mountain and around it.

Then along came Brisk Breeze, who was passing on his way home, and Mother Earth begged him to tell the Rain Clouds to hurry or her children would perish.

But the bad Rain Clouds, when Brisk Breeze gave them Mother Earth's message, just ran off high up in the sky saying they were not going to work; they were going sailing.

Brisk Breeze was a friend to Mother Earth, however, and he flew straight to old Mr. Thunder and his sister, Miss Lightning, and told them what was going on.

Oh, how Mr. Thunder did scold. He could be heard for miles around. He caught those runaway rain clouds, every one, big and small, and carried them right to his quick-tempered sister, and how she did spank them while all the time Mr. Thunder scolded.

Rain Clouds began to cry, the big ones as well as the little ones, and down rolled their tears on the thirsty Mother Earth and her parched children.

My, how those rain clouds did cry! They cried so hard and so long that their fast falling tears made puddles and pools all over the ground, but Mother Earth did not care; she just made places to catch the falling drops, and when the little brooks and streams ran over she told them, "Never mind, my dears, we can use it all. I am so thirsty I can drink every bit of it before morning."

And she did, for the next morning everything was bright and fresh and Mother Earth and all her children were no longer thirsty.

The Rain Clouds were all afraid of Mr. Thunder and his sister, hot tempered Miss Lightning, after that, and now when they hear him scolding they are pretty sure to come running and begin their work, for they know how angry he can be when they fail to give Mother Earth and her children water when they are thirsty.

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A Treacherous Undertow



It was back in the days before the automobile when the first G & J Bicycle Tube was made.

Today the G & J Automobile Tube—like the automobile itself—gets better every year.

If you want proof try out a G & J Tube in competition with any other tube—no matter what the class, price or name.

G & J Tubes help your casings give better service.

J. W. PURKEY

Prices on G & J Passenger Car Tires and Tubes, effective May 8th, are not subject to war-tax, the war-tax having been included.

East Kentucky Correspondence

News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

Drip Rock, Aug. 9.—The little one-year-old daughter of Albert Rose died Sunday and was buried at the Drip Rock graveyard Monday.—Mrs. Anna Alcorn and Mrs. Maude Alcorn have gone to Irvine this week.—Mrs. Maude is taking a treatment from the doctors there.—Bill Coffey and Charlie Dirbin of Red House, Ky., are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alie Coffey, at present.—Quite a crowd attended the holiness meeting at Tom Cox's Sunday.—Rasp Lamb, James F. Issac, Billie Hale and a Mr. Hystle all took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Bud Isaacs Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. John M. Alcorn spent Saturday night with Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Alcorn.—John P. Cox's family visited Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Sparks Sunday.—N. H. Isaacs attended church at Wind Cave Sunday.—Lloyd Cox visited Mr. and Mrs. Gentry Lakes a few days last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Dan Alcorn, Jr., spent Saturday night with Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Alcorn.—Mr. and Mrs. Roy B. Williams visited Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Isaacs Saturday night and Sunday.—Rant Miller's house was burned one day last week and all his household goods.—Pall Isaacs has been calling on Miss Violet Lakes quite often since she has come home from Berea College.—Mr. and Mrs. Kirt Alcorn visited Mr. and Mrs. Dan Alcorn Sunday night.—There will be preaching at the Baptist church Saturday and Sunday by Rev. F. M. Cox of Station Camp. Everybody come out and hear him.—Good luck and best wishes to all.

Sinking Valley

Sinking Valley, Aug. 10.—We are having good rains in this vicinity which are making corn crops good.—Rev. Andrew Ballinger filled his appointment at Grassy Springs Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Willie Rucker visited Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Hise Sunday.—Miss Minnie Isaacs visited Miss Bertha and China Isaacs Sunday.—Rev. John Jones had a few days meeting at the Sinking Valley schoolhouse this week.—Jim Rogers was the dinner guest of Godfrey Isaacs Monday.—Miss Vertie and Rodie Johnson visited Miss Hazel and Lola Smith a few days ago.—The four days old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Isaacs died August 3rd after a short illness.—A revival meeting is expected to begin at the Sinking Valley schoolhouse the fourth Saturday and Sunday in August, to be conducted by Rev. John Jones.—Mrs. Rosy Laihart visited her brother, Deelan Abner, at Red House, this week.—Rev. Andrew Ballinger will begin a few days meeting at Grassy Springs the fourth Saturday in August.—Miss Minnie and China Isaacs visited Mrs. Lucy Smith this week.—Everybody read The Citizen; it is a good paper.

Herd

Herd, Aug. 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Perry Welch of McKee are visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Moore of this place this week.—Stephen Farmer and Frank Moore made a business trip to McKee last Monday.—Mrs. Margaret Moore spent last Monday with Mrs. Mary Farmer.—Miss Icy Farmer spent last Saturday night with Misses Martha and Bertha Farmer.—Mr. and Mrs. Jack Farmer spent last Wednesday with their son, R. H. Farmer, of Elias.—Misses Maggie and Alta Wyrick and Ruby Davis spent last Saturday night with Miss Lula York of Privett.—Rev. Anderson spent last Saturday night with Chapley Farmer.—Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Shepherd of Olin were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Farmer last Sunday.—Miss Laura Amyx of Egypt, Ky., spent last Saturday afternoon with Mrs. Amanda Farmer.—Thessie Flanery left Tuesday to seek employment.—Mrs. Ella Hendricks of Lebanon, O., is visiting relatives of this place for a few months.—Mrs. Nettie and Debby Jones of Big Hill spent a few days of this week with relatives of this place.—There is prayer meeting at Falcock every Wednesday night. Everybody invited to come.

Bond

Bond, Aug. 14.—The drought continues unbroken. Corn crops look to be almost ruined, while stock water is getting very scarce and pastures are bad.—The Rev. Joseph Kaiser is holding a series of meetings at this place. He is a very able minister and those who neglect to attend his services are missing some of the golden opportunities of life.—The Baptist church at Green Hill now have

much of the lumber and foundation stones on the site ready to build a new church house.—Mrs. J. M. Reynolds of near London, Ky., visited friends and relatives at this place last week.—Dr. Denman's mother has been visiting him the past week.—Johnnie Pennington and wife are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Leonard Hacker, of Laurel county.—"Uncle Henry" Davis of Corbin visited relatives in this vicinity. He is 82 years old.—A B. Y. P. U. was organized at the Green Hill Baptist church last Sunday night by a Rev. Johnson of London.—Baldwin and Tinscher began a singing school at Pigeon Roost Saturday.—Dan Moore is very sick at this time.—Several pupils at Pigeon Roost school have been prohibited from attending school because exposed to scarlet fever.—John York has sold his team to F. P. Dabolt, manager of Bond & Foley Lumber Co.—The new Masonic hall and Baptist church at Annville will be commenced this week by Henry Tinscher, who took contract to build it for \$300.00.

McKee

McKee, Aug. 14.—The McKee community club met Friday evening and elected heads to the various departments which they will endeavor to improve in this vicinity. Judge C. P. Moore was elected president. During the week there will be speakings by different members of this club aside from our county agent and other assistants at practically every district in the county. It is expected that every community will be aroused to take part in this Achievement Campaign.—Miss Esther Gentry of Loveland, O., is visiting with friends in town during the week.—A number of the boys and girls of this place spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Moore of Maulden.—Miss Farmer will take the work of Mr. Minter in the school at this place during the week. Mr. Minter will be speaking in behalf of the improvement of Jackson county.—J. R. Hays, Judge C. P. Moore, Dr. and Roy Hornsby motored to Richmond last week to attend a meeting pertaining to the pike which is under so much discussion. They reported very favorable news.

Kerby Knob

Kerby Knob, Aug. 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Tom Powell and three children of Richmond, Ind., visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Powell, last week, leaving for their home Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Johnson and children spent Saturday night and Sunday of last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Combs of Chestnut Flat.—Radie Johnson and Cecil Hays are planning to enter school at McKee soon.—Rosa Carpenter and Laney Powell made a business trip to Paint Lick Friday night of last week.—Herbert Click and Robert Williams have gone to Lexington with a load of produce.—Hazel Click, who was taken to the Robinson Hospital Tuesday of last week to be treated for blood poison, was brought home Sunday much improved.—Little Rubie Williams fell from the fence while at school Friday, breaking her arm. She was at once taken to Dr. M. D. Settle for treatment and is getting along nicely.—Mrs. Leonard Hatfield, Mrs. Ford Bixler and little daughter of Harrodsburg and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Thomas of Dayton, O., are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Click and other relatives of this place.—Corn crops are being seriously damaged by the drouth.

MADISON COUNTY

Walnut Meadow
(Too late for last week's issue)
Walnut Meadow, Aug. 7.—The majority of folks in this part attended Berea Fair and report it the best fair ever. More and better livestock than was ever shown before.—A good many of our people are attending revivals at Silver Creek Baptist church. Meetings are being conducted by the pastor, Rev. Cornett. He is an able speaker and much good is being done. Twelve to date have come as converts for baptism.—Miss Oda Freeman, night operator at Berea Telephone Office, leaves Thursday for a three weeks vacation to visit relatives and friends at her old home near Somerset. She will be accompanied by her brother, Carl, who has a position as teacher in McCreary county.—We always remark when there is sickness in the neighborhood, but everybody is well and going on about their natural everyday affairs canning an abundance of peaches, tomatoes, etc.—There is a lull in the work for the men at pres-

ent.—Miss Flora Sparks is teaching at High Point.—Mr. and Mrs. Russell Brown and daughter, Bernice, of Lexington, were at Berea Fair and spent one night with Mr. Brown, Bro. Ben and family.—Miss Edna Earle Campbell entertained to a birthday party the following persons: Misses Hazel Ogg, Maud Vaughn, China Baker, Verna Baker, Flora Lee Shockley, Elizabeth Shockley, Myrtle Shockley, Edna Pearl Shockley, Ada Katherine and Nettie Golden. Delicious refreshments were served. Cake and punch, candy and apples. All reported a delightful time, and wish Miss Edna many, many more birthdays equally as delightful and happy.—Mr. and Mrs. Ledford Campbell visited Mr. Campbell's parents last week, who live below Richmond.

Silver Creek

Silver Creek, Aug. 14.—Charlie Ingram has returned from Indiana, where he has been at work.—Rev. Cornett finished up a very successful revival here and has gone to Pilot Knob to begin another revival. During the meeting here has had good attendance, also the best behavior. There were sixteen new members added to the church by confession and baptism and several by letter. It is hoped much good has been done and that they will ever prove faithful. Bro. Cornett labored hard, and went away with the good wishes of all for another successful meeting.—School is progressing nicely, with fine attendance.—Clarence Anderson has about finished his house and is planning on moving soon.—Wm. Anderson, Jack Moore, Claud Williams and Jesse Vaughn visited the Crest View Orchards of Professor Clark Sunday evening.

Clay Lick

Clay Lick, Aug. 15.—We are having some hot dry weather at present. Crops are needing rain very bad.—The revival at Wallaceton started Monday night, August 7th, with Bro. Ross as preacher.—Mrs. Mary Riley, who was operated on at the Robinson Hospital, died Wednesday. Her remains were taken to Jackson, Breathitt county, for burial.—Lynn and Bill Hamilton spent the weekend with their sister, Mrs. Cochran, at Lynesse, Ky.—Mrs. J. R. Puts and her daughter, of Palmer, Ill., who have been visiting Mrs. Put's daughter, Mrs. Huff, for the past two weeks, have returned home.—Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Lamb attended meeting at Cartersville, Sunday.—May Hulett is quite ill at this writing.—Mrs. Hamilton and family spent Sunday afternoon with Mrs. Harvey Huff.—Henry Botkins of Silver Creek spent Sunday with his son, Louis.

Slate Lick

Slate Lick, Aug. 13.—Sunday school at 2:30 at this place.—The weather is hot and dry. Rain is badly needed.—Mrs. Pennington con-

tinues poorly. Dr. C. H. Robinson is the attending physician.—Mrs. Lunsford is able to be out again.—There is prospects of a new railroad coming thru our midst soon, as the surveyors are here again, but not sure where it will be.—Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Thompson of White Lick, also their pastor, visited Mr. and Mrs. Pennington one day last week; also her brother and wife, his son, John Richardson, and family of Franklin, O., were dinner guests at her home Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. James Hudson visited at W. D. Park's Friday of last week.—Mrs. J. Ponder of Slate Lick has moved to Berea. Her daughter, Macie, also her two grandchildren of Alabama are visiting her at present.—Mrs. Parsons of West Union visited her daughter, Mrs. Barnett, one night last week.—Mrs. W. D. Parks was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Thena Rutherford, last Sunday.—Joe Cox and family attended the holiness meeting at Red Lick Sunday.—Sam Powell and family visited Mrs. Lamb Saturday night.—Mrs. Florence Lunsford spent the day with her mother-in-law, Mrs. Jack Lunsford, Wednesday.

Wallaceton

Wallaceton, Aug. 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Calico, Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace, Eddie Wallace, William Denny, and Miss Evelyn Guinn took supper with Mrs. Jas. Wallace Sunday night.—Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Guinn and Vol. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Botkin and family spent Sunday with Mrs. Wm. Guinn.—Mr. and Mrs. Tom Rich and family of Georgia are spending a few days with their daughter, Mrs. Arthur Kidd.—The little infant of Mrs. R. V. Brock, who has had pneumonia, is better.—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Kidd of Nina spent Sunday and Sunday night with their daughter, Mrs. Chester Elkin.—School will begin at the Estridge schoolhouse Monday, August 22, with Miss Baker of Berea as teacher.—Mrs. Joe Hill is still very low.—Miss Fannie Kidd is spending the week with her brother and attending the meeting.—Ned Bowman, Jessie Kinard, Lucy Johnson, all of Berea, and Letha Clark of Franklin, O., were at Wallaceton church Monday night. The girls are spending a few days with Miss Johnson's sister, Mrs. Wm. Wallace.—Several of the young folks spent a very enjoyable day at Tom Todd's Sunday.—Misses Hazel Ogg and Ruth Chastain of Berea are visiting their cousin, Ethel Todd, this week.—Misses Lillie Elizabeth, and Lena Elkin of Berea visited their aunt, Mrs. R. W. Elkin, Saturday night and Sunday.—The revival meeting is still going on at the Baptist church with Bro. Ross as preacher. Bro. Rogers is spending a few days this week with him.

Panola

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Hart of Berea were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hart's uncle and aunt at Idle Wild Farm

several days last week. While there they were entertained with an elegant 6 o'clock dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Rollie Cox, and were guests for the day of Mr. and Mrs. Wilgus Hunter, where an elegant dinner was also served.—Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Hart and Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Rawlings motored to Richmond Friday on a pleasure trip.—Mr. and Mrs. Rollie Kindred and Mr. and Mrs. Elby Revis of Edgar, Ill., and families are visiting relatives in this and Estill counties. They came thru in their machines.—Ruth and Pearl Flynn of Stanford are spending two weeks with their aunt, Mrs. Juan Powell.—Onalie Chrisman is no better.—Mrs. Glatha Hise and baby are visiting her father, John Bengel.—Roland Hise is working in the mills at Newport.—Tobacco cutting has begun in this locality.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kindred were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Rollie Cox, Sunday.

Bobtown

Bobtown, Aug. 15.—The school is progressing nicely with sixty in attendance.—A revival began Sunday at Pilot Knob church. We invite all to attend these services. We feel it will do you good to hear Bro. Cornett, as he gives you the true gospel in the old time way.—Mr. and Mrs. Leander Hazelwood of Lockland, O., returned home Thursday after spending ten days with friends and relatives here.—Lloyd Lane of Franklin, O., visited his aunt, Mrs. Thomas Guess, and other relatives here last week.—Mrs. James Neeley entertained as dinner guests, Sunday, Rev. E. T. Cornett and Mr. and Mrs. James Rowlett of Richmond.—The sale of Mrs. P. J. Garrett was a success. Cows sold anywhere from \$45 to \$60.—Crops are very much damaged on account of dry weather.—Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Brown of Berea spent Sunday with Mrs. John Lawson.—W. F. Moody of Whites Station was in our community hiring hands to cut tobacco, which, he says, is fine.—Miss Viola Crane spent the past week with her sister, Mrs. Allen Powell.—Miss Aleen and Esterlella Taffee from Louisville is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Guess this week.—Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Miracle of Hickory Plane spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Berley Gay.—Nelson Gay of Lockland, O., visited relatives here last week.—Miss Agnes Lawson spent last week with her sister, Mrs. Hiram Baker, of Berea.—We extend sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. John Barrett in the loss of their daughter, Mrs. Lillie Alcorn, who was living in Illinois at the time of her death.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Disputanta

Disputanta, Aug. 14.—The weather continues dry in this vicinity. Crops and pastures are needing rain very badly. The roads are so dusty it's a very unpleasant time for traveling.—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Young of Wallaceton were the guests of Mr.

and Mrs. Mason Anglin Saturday night and attended church at Clear Creek.—Shermon Montgomery and Miss Farie Pigg were quite married Thursday, August 10, at the home of Rev. W. G. Mullins.—Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Thomas of Harts were the dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Coffey, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Garfield Shearer spent Saturday night at the home of his brother, Sam Shearer.—Miss Anna and Emma Rowlett spent Sunday with Miss Lula and Myrtle Gadd.—Mrs. Malissie Miller of Dudley has been visiting her father, James Cope, the past week.—Miss Eva Shearer and Burgess Anderkin surprised their many friends by going to Mt. Vernon and getting married, August 7th. We wish them many joys.—Good luck to The Citizen.

Goochland

Goochland, Aug. 14.—We are having some very hot dry weather at present, and crops are needing rain very badly.—The people are very much stirred up about the railroad strike in this section.—Jas. Hignite passed thru here yesterday en route to Laurel county to buy stock.—W. M. Hunt passed thru here yesterday with some sheep and hogs on his way home in Madison county.—Mary B. Gabbard is very busy working in her fruit getting it put away for winter use.—A. P. Gabbard has just arrived home from the mountains from a drumming trip.—A. P. Gabbard is figuring on selling out his home at Goochland, also his mill, store and his stock as early as possible.—Remember our regular meeting at Sycamore church on the fourth Saturday and Sunday in this month and on the 30th day of August. We are planning on having a new preacher start a series of meetings. We invite all that will to attend the meeting.—Everybody read The Citizen.

GARRARD COUNTY

White Lick

White Lick, Aug. 14.—John Calico and daughter, Miss Amanda, visited Mr. and Mrs. William Calico on Broadus Branch Saturday night and Sunday.—Misses Sophia and Susie Hounshell were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Davis Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Si Foley of Hackley visited Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hounshell Sunday.—Arthur Matlock took an automobile trip to Somerset last week.—An organ has been purchased for the White Lick church.—A series of meetings will begin at the White Lick Baptist church, August 21st. The pastor, Rev. F. P. Bryant, will be assisted in these meetings by Rev. Willie P. Rogers.

Baker School District

(Too late for last week's issue)
Baker School District, Aug. 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Andie Robinson spent Sunday with Mrs. Robinson's sister, Mrs. M. M. Jennings.—W. N. Van Winkle is spending the first of this week with his son, John W. Van Winkle, at Richmond.—Fannie and Marie Soaper are visiting their grand mother, Mrs. Green Gabbard, at Paris Crossing, Ind.—Mrs. Bradley Combs, who has had an operation for appendicitis at Robinson Hospital, is improving slowly.—"Billy," Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William Lake, of this place, took the prize at the Berea Fair for being the best dressed for summer.—Mrs. Wm. Ferguson and Mrs. John Calico and children spent Thursday of last week with Mrs. Jas. Jennings.—The church of God's people here have a German lady with them from Ohio helping hold a revival at their church this week.—Roosevelt Brock, who lives near Wallaceton, was arrested by Sheriff Robinson and Buster Carter last Saturday, the 29, and taken to Lancaster jail for making and selling whisky. They also took part of the still and one half gallon of booze to Lancaster with him. He was released on an \$1,100 bond and trial set for 30th of this month. The citizens are proud to know that at last such people are being found out and perhaps as it is started, it will keep going and the rest around here will be found and brought to justice, for we want the young generation to be good clean citizens, and by cleaning the country of such, it will sure be a great help to them as well as everyone. Hurrah for the woman or man who reported the still.



VERY SLOW
Miss Wrist Watch: Mr. Waterbury you are entirely too slow to suit me.

Bami

My bonnie leaned over the gas tank. The height of its contents to see. And lighted a match to assist him. Oh, bring back my bonnie to me.

Don't be Penny Wise and Pound Foolish

Don't think because you can get a big can of Baking Powder for little money that you are saving anything.

There's Only One Way to Save on Bake-Day

USE

CALUMET

The Economy BAKING POWDER



- It costs only a fraction of a cent for each baking.
- You use less because it contains more than the ordinary leavening strength.



BEST BY TEST

The World's Greatest Baking Powder

ACHIEVEMENT CONTEST

(Continued from page 1)

ber of teachers of the county, will be the county record for that year. For 1923-24, the same procedure. The increase of 1923-24 over 1922-23, multiplied by 5, shall be the final score for the county.

2. Tenure. 50
(Score on progress made in 1923-24 over 1922-23)—two consecutive years in the same school after the school year 1921-22 (5 points for each one percent increase).
3. Teacher Training in Approved Schools. 150
a. Approved summer or county training schools—The county having as many students in regular attendance upon approved county teacher training schools or other approved normal schools during the summer of 1923 as there are elementary teaching positions in the county shall receive 50 points; but such attendance must equal 50% of total elementary teaching positions in county before any credit at all will be given. Each percent above 50% shall receive one point. (5)
b. The county enrolling in approved normal schools during the regular school year students to the number of one-fifth of the elementary positions in the county shall receive 100 points. Students attending less than one year but completing any unit of work will be given credit for the fractional part of the year attended. This applies to the school year 1922-23 and the fall term of 1923. Each one percent of students equalling one year's attendance shall receive five points. (100)
4. Teacher Training in Service. 50
Extension classes, correspondence courses, and magazines—Each one percent of teachers of the county completing courses offered in approved extension or study center classes or approved correspondence courses, shall receive one point. Each teacher subscribing to one or more recognized school journals will receive one-fourth point. (50)
5. Teacher's Salaries. 50
(Score on increase made in 1923-24 over 1922-23). One point for each \$5.00 of average yearly salary for county. If teacher's salary is supplemented by local contributions, amount must be verified by County Superintendent. Any additional money raised for teachers' salaries in a local district must be averaged in with the county salaries in estimating the points for the county. (50)

- III. CONSOLIDATED OR UNION SCHOOLS (100) 100
1. Teachers Employed.
For each teacher employed in a school or two or more teachers, formed during the years 1922-23, or 1923-24, from the union of two or more districts, 10 points will be allowed. Unlimited number of points.

- IV. SCHOOL PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (450) 100
1. Grounds, Buildings, etc. (Score 0 at beginning). 100
For expenditure for grounds, new buildings, repairs, furniture, improvements, inside and out, two points will be allowed for each \$100, whether raised by taxation or otherwise, provided state standards and requirements are met. Whether money is raised by taxation or otherwise, it must be reported to and verified by the county superintendent before credit will be given. The county superintendent's records must show that all expenditures were made between August 1, 1922 and December 31, 1923.
2. Equipment, etc. 100
(Score 0 at beginning). For expenditure for pictures, maps, globes and charts, libraries, sanitary drinking devices, playground apparatus, musical instruments, manual training and home science equipment, all of which must be purchased from approved lists submitted by Berea College and the State Department of Education, one point for each \$10. Whether raised by taxation or otherwise, it must be reported to and verified by the county superintendent before credit will be given. The records must show that the money was spent between August 1, 1922, and December 31, 1923.

3. Heating System. 50
(Score on progress made between August 1, 1922, and December 31, 1923). Score based on percentage of ventilating jacketed stoves, patented room heaters, or furnace heating systems, properly installed in schools without such heating systems at the beginning of the contest, August 1, 1922. For example, there are 100 school rooms in a county and 10 of them have approved heating systems when the contest begins; 90 have not. The number of points made during the contest will be such a fraction of 50 as the number of approved heating systems installed is of 90, the number of rooms not so equipped at the beginning.

4. Water Supply. 100
Good well or cistern with tight concrete top, impervious wall, good pump, water examined and approved by State Board of Health. If cistern is used, it must have a filter and be the property of the school. If nearby spring is used, it must be approved by the State Board of Health and be protected by cover. No water supply will be given credit unless sample of the water has been sent to the State Board of Health and received its approval. Record of this fact must be filed in the County Superintendent's office. One point for each one percent of schools having approved water supply.

5. Sanitary Privies. 100
(Any sanitary privy approved by the State Board of Health). Two sanitary privies erected on each school property and properly located and cared for during the period of this contest counts 100 points. The percentage of schools erecting sanitary privies, where they do not have them already, will be the basis for counting points. For example, in a certain county there are 50 schools without sanitary privies. During the period of the contest 25 schools erect two at each place. The improvement in that case would be 50%. The percentage will not be based on the total number of schools in the county, but on the total number without sanitary privies at the beginning of the contest. Two points for each one percent of schools meeting requirements for sanitary privies.

- V. TAXATION. (100) 100
1. Local Taxation.
Fifty points for county average in county district only, for 5 cents on the \$100 above the county levy. Any taxes raised in local districts in excess of the county levy must be averaged with all the sub-districts of the county to determine the number of points for the whole county district. In case there is competition between sub-districts, the full amount raised in any sub-district counts for that sub-district in the local contest.

- IV. COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT (250) 100
1. Superintendents' Visits.
a. For each official visit of less than 1-2 day, one point allowed.
b. For each official visit for supervision of 1-2 day or more by county superintendent or county supervisor, 5 points allowed.

2. Superintendent's Office. 150
A maximum of 150 points will be allowed for improvements along the following lines: Office room, office furniture and equipment, office management, records of board meetings, financial accounts, and teachers' reports, filing systems and sound financing. Office will be inspected early in the contest by a committee appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Superintendent of Berea College Extension, and same committee will grade the office at the close of the contest. (Suggestions for improvement in county superintendent's office will be furnished by the Department of Education).

- VII. HIGH SCHOOL (150) 60
1. Eighth Grade Promotions.
For each percent of increase in the number of eighth grade promotions in all schools of the county in the year 1923-24, over the number in 1922-23, five points will be given. Such promotions must be made according to rules and regulations agreed upon by the county superintendents concerned and a record of such promotions must be filed in county superintendent's office and verified by him before credit will be given. In graded common school and fourth class city districts those passing satisfactorily the first half of the eighth grade work will be counted, provided they have been certified to the county superintendent by the graded or city school.

2. High School Enrollment. 90
For each one percent of increase in the number of pupils regularly attending approved or accredited high schools, public or private, during the year 1923-24, over the year 1922-23, five points will be given. The record of pupils entering and regularly attending approved or accredited high schools, public or private, during the first half of the year 1922-23, must be kept and filed in the county superintendent's office. The same records for the first half year 1923-24 must be kept and filed in the county superintendent's office. The percent of increase in 1923-24 over the year 1922-23 will be the basis on which points will be given.

- VIII. ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES (100) 50
1. Parent-Teacher Associations.
One point will be given for each Parent-Teacher Association or similar organization meeting at least six times a year.
2. County School Fair. 25
One point will be given for each one percent of the schools participating in county school fair.
3. Adult Training Classes. 25
One point will be given for each one percent of schools conducting adult classes for a period of not less than two weeks in length.

- IX. STANDARDIZED SCHOOLS. (Bonus of 500 points).
A bonus of five hundred (500) points will be given for standardized schools. Counties standardizing schools in accordance with the state scheme for standardization will receive 300 points for the first school and 200 points for the second school. Points given for standardized schools are not to be included in the 2,000 allotted to the county school system.

Note.—Some of these points are based on the percentage of increase of 1923 over 1922, while others count 0 at beginning and receive full credit for any gains.

This score sheet has the approval of the State Department of Education; supervisors, county superintendents and teachers are earnestly asked to cooperate in carrying out the above program in its entirety.

C. D. LEWIS SCIENCE CLUB

The C. D. Lewis Club of Berea Normal School will answer thru The Citizen any question along scientific lines readers may send in. Send in your questions, simple or complex. They will be of interest to someone. Address, College Box, 722, Berea, Ky.

No. 8. Approximately 1,408,001-495,617,408,001 of the man's weight on the ground. The difference in the weight of an object at various distances from the center of the earth varies inversely in proportion to the difference in the squares of the distances. Counting the radius of the earth 4,000 miles, or 21,120,000 feet, the square of this distance is 446,054,000,000. The square of the radius, plus 30 feet, is 446,055,667,200,900. Thus the weight of a man on the second story of a building thirty feet from the ground would be 4,460,544,000,000-4,460,556,672,009 of his weight on the ground. Therefore, a man who weighs 160 pounds on the ground would weigh only 159 and 4,457,529,150,569-4,460,566,672,009 lbs. There is some difference. Balance scales would not show a variation even in a great difference because the scales would be affected the same as the man. Nevertheless, the farther an object is from the center of the earth the less the pull towards the earth's center.

No. 9. The temperature on the clinical (doctor's) thermometer is registered according to Fahrenheit scale. Ordinarily the clinical thermometer is to register only a temperature ranging between 95 and 115 degrees. It is graduated to be read to a small fraction of a degree.

No. 10. Ice tea will not dissolve as much sugar per unit volume as will water at the same temperature. The solution of water and sugar means that the molecules of sugar have separated from each other and

are taken in between the molecules of water. In the tea the spaces between the molecules are partly filled with the molecules of the substance which makes the tea (hence the color). Consequently, there is not so much room for sugar. A pail full of coarse stones having had gravel poured in between will not take in as much sand as it would had the gravel been kept out.

No. 11. Paper is a thin flexible sheet of compacted vegetable fiber. The gray material with which the wasp builds the nest is genuine paper. An ingenious boy can make paper by grinding a piece of spruce or poplar on a wet grindstone until a handful of fiber has been collected. Boil this fiber for two or three hours, pound it with a hammer until it is fine, then throw a little of it into a kettle of hot water and let it settle until the floating fiber forms a film. The films may be lifted off by means of a sieve or piece of wire cloth. Place the film between two pieces of blotting paper and run it thru a ringer. You should then have a piece of coarse paper. It has been found that almost any vegetable fiber, made fine enough, will felt and form good paper. Cotton, jute, hemp, flax, Spanish esparto grass, straw, and various woods are used. Old rags make good paper.

No. 12. (a) Water does not boil at the same temperature at all elevations. The lighter the air pressure, the lower the temperature at which water boils. Consequently on high mountains where the air pressure is light water boils at a low temperature. On some such mountains meat cannot be cooked done by boiling because it cannot be made hot enough. (b). Water from certain springs has a relatively high boiling point because of the presence of some solid in solution such as salt, lime, etc. The boiling point of any liquid is raised by the presence of solid in solution.

Fifty Dollars in Gold Prizes

Quite a number of people have responded to our request for a list of 25 Savings and Time Deposit Prospects for our mailing list.

**WE NEED OTHERS
PREPARE YOUR LIST AT ONCE
YOU MIGHT GET ONE OF THE GOLD PRIZES**

New Customer Contest To Day

Reds ---13,559 points
Blues---13,771 points
Total Customers 75

WATCH THE RACE

Berea Bank and Trust Co.

J. W. STEPHENS, President JOHN F. DEAN, Cashier
MAIN STREET BERE A, KY.

Model Press Shop

Is prepared to do all kinds of Cleaning, Steam Pressing, Alterations and Mending.

OUR PRICES ARE REASONABLE

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A Run of Luck.
"The closest call I ever had," said the ruddy-faced passenger, "was out in Arizona. Our train ran onto a bridge where the supports had been washed away by a flood."
"And the train fell into the river?"
"No; as good luck would have it, just at that moment it was being held up by train robbers."

Maintenance.
"Which do you prefer, a horse or an automobile?"
"When all is said and done," replied Farmer Cornfussel, "give me a horse. You can raise enough hay to feed a lot of horses, but to keep a flock of flivvers going you've got to discover an oil well."

Not All So Bad.
Unusually candid is an advertising merchant in Lennox, S. D. He says: "We don't claim that other people are cheats and liars. We don't judge everybody else by ourselves."

Real Cave Man.
"I was mad with George last night," said a girl of her sweetheart.
"Yes," said the ill-natured brother, "I noticed when I looked in the parlor that you were up in arms."

Only a Burden.
"I'd give a million for your stomach," said a dyspeptic Croesus to a mendicant.
"You might as well have it," replied the other. "I don't use it much."

CANFIELD BUS LINE

Lv. Berea	Lv. Richmond	Sunday
7:15 a. m.	8:00 a. m.	Leave Berea 8:15 a. m.
11:00 a. m.	1:30 p. m.	Leave Richmond 8:00 p. m.
3:30 p. m.	8:00 p. m.	

Sunday connections for Boonesboro take No. 36 for Richmond, Boonesboro bus waiting.

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The Citizen

Berea

Kentucky